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Poetry.

For the BLADE.

IN THE STORM.

BY PROF. T. C. READE.

O, how calmed to this contentment
How beneath this ancient vine
Tell me, rain upon the lattice,
Tell me, ancient columbine.

Dark the night is, dark and dreary,
And the heavy night winds sigh,
And the watery clouds above me
Wash the moon from off the sky.

Dark the night is, and yet darker
Is the vision of my life;
Greater wars within my bosom
Than this elemental strife.

All the legion evil passions,
Ranging through the soul's domain,
Shoot their arrows through my heart,
And sting their madness in my brain.

O, my reason—half unsettled—
O my will, in matchless might
Rise, and drive these darksome spirits
Back in'o the stygain night.

Let the night-winds cease their sighing,
Let the rain-drops cease to fall,
Let the moon break through the clouds
And let my soul throw off its pall.

Once this window was a pebble
Mingling with its kindred sands,
Bearing up the traveler's foot,
Or sifting through the urchin's hands.

Now transformed it stands before me
As the sullen book of fate,
And the tidings which it bears me
Press me with a mountain weight.

There upon the sofa sitting
Is the queenliest of the race,
Grace upon her noble brow
And matchless beauty in her face.

And now my soul seems melting
In the heat of those dark eyes,
As four summers gone it melted
Into wonder and surprise.

While, beneath the cypress sitting,
Sweetly through the mist of tears,
We are looking down the future
To the joys of coming years.

And she said, "I love thee only,
And thy life shall be to mine
As the rain is to the fountain,
As the trellis to its vine."

And I thought 'her love is binding,
Passion burning, bright and free;
I will ever burn more brightly,
And will ever burn for me."

So I said, 'My country calls me
And I go to join the strife,
But this plighted love shall shorten
Every sad hour of my life.

When afar on fields of battle
All my soul shall turn to this,
And my hopes impatient, wait
To break from out their chrysalis.

When in nights of death and carnage
I shall see it gleaming star,
As the day-spring of my hopes,
As my soul's bright polar star."

O how proud will be our meeting
When the battle strife is done,
And again beneath this cypress
At the setting of the sun,

We shall talk of hours departed,
And of joys fulfilled at last,
And shall reap a golden present
From a dark forbidding past."

Would that now as then delighting
In the glances of those eyes,
I could trust in woman's love
Nor scoff at woman's tears and sighs

O, the fickleness of fancy,
O, the soul's inconstant flame,
How they hurl their curse upon me,
Now they burn me with their shame,

For upon the sofa sitting
Is another by her side,
Looking softly down upon her,
Calling her "beloved" "bride."

O, my soul is all confusion,
Every fiber of my frame
Chills with love at length despairing,
Or thrills me with a jealous flame.

O then Christ, who for the faithful
Spoke a peace to Galilee,
Side upon my storm of passion,
Speak, O speak a peace to me.

Let the night-winds cease their sighing,
Let the rain drops cease to fall,
Let the moon break through the clouds
And let my soul throw off its pall.

Let this soul-consuming tempest
With the stormy night depart,
Let the golden-crested morning
Bring sweet sunshine to my heart.

I will go where hoary maples
Scatter down their bloody leaves;
I will stand where reaper reapers
Gather up the golden sheaves;

I will watch Spring's early blossoms
Wither in her chilly breath;
I will kiss the lips of children
Folded in the arms of death;

I will anger from each death knell,
And each spirit passing by
That there is a home of spirits
Somewhere in the far off sky.

I will deem this life is mortal
While a better heaven in view,
And will lose the pains of this world
In the glories of the new.

PLEASANTVILLE, OHIO.

Selected Story.

NABBY'S HUSBAND.

A knock at the squire's door.

An eager "come in" from the squire, to whom any outside diversion is an inestimable boon, he having just reached that uncomfortable stage of masculine convalescence when life becomes a burden not only to the so-called "patient" himself, but also to those unlucky feminine relatives whose duty it is to officiate as his "ministering angels."

Mary, the servant, came in.

"Please, Mr. Hosley, there's a woman down stairs who says she must see you. She's been here before since you was sick, and now she won't take 'no' for an answer."

"Show her right up," Mary," said the squire, shortly, brightening up visibly, like the war-horse who scents the battle afar off. Not all the cozy comforts of his surroundings, the "Sleepy Hollow-ness" of his easy chair, the pleasant pictures on the wall, the wood fire which now that the wintry twilight was settling down over the bit of gray sky left visible by the curtains' heavy folds, danced and flashed all over the room in rosy shadows, could reconcile the squire to his enforced seclusion. Secretly he pined for his dingy old den of an office, and chafed at the doctor's restrictions, which as yet forbade all thought of business. But now the moral police force, represented by his wife and daughter, being luckily off duty, there was nothing to prevent this probable client.

"Show her up, Mary," said the squire, cheerfully, straightening himself, and assuming as much of legal dignity as dressing gown and slippers permitted.

Mary disappeared. Presently the door opened again. "Why, Nabby," said the squire, "is it you? How do you do?"

"Yes, squire, it's me," said Nabby, dropping down with a heavy sigh into a chair; "and I don't do very well."

Nabby was a short, squarely built woman of fifty, with considerable gray in the coarse, black hair drawn stiffly and uncompromisingly back under a bonnet about five years out of date. She had sharp black eyes, and a resolute, go-ahead manner. Evidently a hard-working woman: yet in looking at her you could not help the conviction that something more than hard work had plowed the deep wrinkles which ran across her forehead, and threatened to lift her eyebrows up to her hair.

Nabby had lived with the squire's mother fifteen years—from the time when Mrs Hosley took her in, a ten year old orphan, who was, as the good old lady sometimes expressed it, "more plague than profit," until she grew into the steady and reliable handmaiden, who finally, with every one's good wishes, married young Joshua Gould, and set up in the world for herself. Old Mrs. Hosley had long since gone to her reward, but the family still kept up a friendly interest in Nabby and her fortunes, the squire in particular being her "guide, philosopher and friend" in all the emergencies of life.

"Why, what's the matter now, Nabby?" said the squire, good naturedly. "Are you sick?"

"Yes, I am," said Nabby, emphatically, with a snap of her black eyes. "I'm sick to death of Josiah. I can't stan' it any longer, and I've come to talk with you about gittin' a divorce. You see he's been a growin' worse and worse now for a good while. I've kep' it to myself pretty much, because I was ashamed on't, and then I kep' hopin' he'd do better. I've talked and talked to him, and said and done every thing a woman could, but it seemed as if the more I talked the worse he grew."

The squire looked at Nabby's rather sharp, hard face, and perhaps was hardly so surprised as Nabby expected that Josiah had not been reformed by the vigorous "talking to" he had undoubtedly received.

"He grew more and more shift'less and good-for-nothin'," continued Nabby, "till, finally, he didn't do much but set round the kitchen fire, half boozy. It there's any thing I hate," bu st out Nabby, "It's a man forever settin' round the house underfoot. And there I was a-talin' in washin', and a-slavin' early and late, to be kinder decent and forehanded, and him no better'n a dead man on my hands, so far as helpin' any was concerned. And so I told him, time and again. He worked just about enough to keep himself in drink. He knew he couldn't git any of my money for that.

"But I stood it all till ab ut a fortnight ago. I'd been workin' hard all day helpin' Miss Barber clean house, and it seemed as if every bone in my body ached, I was so tired. I came along home, thinkin' how good my cup of tea'd taste. The first thing I see, when I opened the kitchen door, was old Hank Slater settin' there in my rockin' chair. He and Josiah were both drunk as—as hogs," said Nabby, slandering an innocent animal in her haste for a simile.

"They'd track the mud all over my clean floors. The cookin' stove was jammed full of wood, roarin' like all possessed. I wonder they hadn't burned the house up before I got there. And they'd got my best tea-pot out to heat some water, and the water'd all biled away, and the bottom come out. But the worst was to see my husband a-consortin' with such scum of the earth as that miserable low-lived Hank Slater. I tell you, squire, I was mad. I just flung that kitchen door wide open, and sez I:

"'Git out of this house, Josiah Gould, and don't never let me see your face inside on't again.'

"Sez he, meek as Moses, 'where shall I go to, Nabby?'

"Sez I, 'I don't care where you go to, so long's you don't come near me. I've always ben a respectable woman, and don't want none of Hank Slater's friends round my house.'"

"Well?" queried the Squire, as Nabby's narration came to a pause.

"Well," said Nabby, in rather a subdued tone, 'he went off. And he hadn't come back. And I want a divorce."

"Now, Nabby," remonstrated the old squire, "you don't want a divorce. I know you better than that. You are not the woman to give Josiah up, and let him go to the bad, without a struggle. You feel a little vexed with him now, and I don't blame you. It is hard, very hard. But you know you took him 'for better or worse.' Do you think yourself, it is quite right to break your contract because it proves the worse for you—because you are the strong one and he the weak one of the two? That don't strike me as good Bible doctrine, Nabby. 'We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves,' you know."

"Well, I dunno," said Nabby, twisting the corner of her shawl dubiously.—"I hadn't thought on't in that light, I must say. It's so aggravatin' to have such a man for a husband. Besides, I dunno's he'd come back now if I wanted him to."

"Hasn't he been back at all?"

"Why, yes, he come back once, for a pair of pantaloons. But I didn't take no notice of him."

"Now, Nabby, you may depend upon it, it wasn't the pantaloons he was after. He wanted to see if you wouldn't relent. If he comes again, be a little pleasant to him, and I'll warrant he will stay. Give him another chance, Nabby. Josiah isn't the worst fellow in the world, by any means. He has his redeeming traits, after all. I believe he will do better, if you will try to help him. You know Josiah is one that bears encouragement, Nabby."

"Well, squire, I'll think it over. Anyhow, I'm obleeged to you. You talk so softer comfortin' to a body. Your mother's own son; just the same good heart. Would you be able to eat some of my cheese, squire?"

"Try me, and see, Nabby," said the squire, smilingly, not impervious to Nabby's compliments. Nabby made her exit just as Mrs. Hosley rushed in, full of wifely indignation that the squire had been allowed to see a "client."

Nabby's home was over at "the Corners," three miles from the village. She walked rapidly along in the fast thickening darkness, with the steady, strong gait becoming the self-reliant woman that she was. Yet even her unimaginative nature was not proof against the depressing influence of the chilly, raw November evening. The wind whistled through the bare tree branches, which croaked and groaned mournfully, and waved wildly up and down in the dim light overhead. The wind seemed to cherish a special spite against Nabby. It blew her bonnet off and her hair into her eyes, struggled madly with her for her shawl, took her breath away, and firmly resisted her every step. Finally, it began to send spiteful dashes of cold rain-drops in her face—rain that seemed almost to freeze as it fell.

"Josiah used to come after me with an umbrella when I was caught out in the rain," thought Nabby. "He was always real kind and good to me, after all. I dunno's he ever gave me a cross word in his life, even when he'd ben drinkin'."

Here the driving, sleety rain and piercing wind pounced down upon Nabby with renewed fierceness, hustling her madly around in fiendish glee.

"An awful night to be homeless, Nabby," something seemed to say.

"I don't care," said Nabby to herself, beginning to feel cross again and generally ill-used as she grew wetter and colder. "It serves him right. He's made his bed, and he can lie in it."

At "the Corners," the light streaming cheerfully out into the night from other homes made Nabby's little house look particularly gloomy and uninviting. Nabby fumbled under the mat for the door key, fumbled with stiffened fingers for the key hole, and, finally succeeded in unlocking the door, felt her way in through the little entry.

There is always something "uncanny" about going alone at night into a dark and shut up house. Even people of the best regulated minds experience a vague suspicion of something behind them, a sense of possible ghostly hands about to clutch them in the darkness. Nabby was a woman, like Mrs. Edmund Sparkler, with "no nonsense about her," but nevertheless, a cheerful fire she had read only yesterday in the *Chronicle*, about a burglar and a lone woman, kept coming into her head, and she carefully avoided the thick blackness of the corners and the pantry door as she groped around the kitchen for a candle. Of course the fire had gone out.

"Two heads are better than one, if one is a sheep's head," Nabby might have been heard muttering out in the wood house as she stooped painfully down picking up chips; by which oracular utterance I suspect she was thinking what a good supply of kindlings Josiah always kept on hand for her, and how much more comfortable it was in the old times coming home to a house bright with light and warmth and Josiah's welcome.

For Josiah cherished the most profound admiration for Nabby—an admiration not unmingled with awe. He thought her a most wonderful woman. She was just as beautiful to him now as in the old courting days, before the brightness and quickness of the black eyes had degenerated into sharpness, before the smiling mouth had acquired its hard, firmly set expression, before there were any wrinkles in the smooth forehead. People thought Nabby had done well in marrying Josiah Gould—a pleasant, good-natured young fellow that every one liked; a young mechanic, not very rich yet, it is true; but, with a good trade and such a wife as Nabby, there seemed nothing to prevent his figuring as "one of our first citizens."

Any body can be somebody in this country if they are only determined. But that was exactly the difficulty with Josiah. He never was determined about anything. He fell into the habit of drinking because he lacked sufficient strength of will to avoid it. Then Nabby's sharp words, and his own miserable sense of meanness and self-contempt, of utter discouragement and despair, drove him lower and lower, and he sank down supinely into the Slough of Despond without effort or hope.

But a beautiful dispensation of Providence, whereby a poor, shiftless, good-for-nothing man is sent into our world, some active, go-ahead little woman is invariably annexed to him to tow him along through, and keep his head above water. It's for the best, of course. What would become of the poor fellow without her? At the same time, she sometimes finds it a little hard.

Nabby was ambitious and proud-spirited, willing to work hard, to save, to do her part—anxious to get on in the world and stand well among the neighbors. The fact, gradually realized, that in her husband she had no help, no support, only a drag and burden, and finally a disgrace, had been a disappointment embittering her whole nature. To have a husband that no one respected, that even the boys around town called "Si Gould," was dreadful to Nabby. Perhaps it was hardly strange that she grew hard and bitter.

Meantime Nabby had succeeded in starting the fire, and having changed her dress, sat down to dry her feet until the tea kettle boiled. But even the ruddy light and warmth with which the kitchen now glowed could not ward off the dreariness of the night. The rain tapped with ghostly finger tips upon the window-pane, and the wind howled and wailed around the house like the spirits of the lost pleading to be once more taken back into human life and warmth. Such a wind stirs in even the happiest heart a vague sense of loss, of change, of all that goes to make up the unsatisfactoriness of life. Dead sorrows creep forth from their graves on such nights, and shake up and down the echoing chambers of the heart.

Nabby could not help wondering where Josiah was to night. It was so lonely sitting there with no one to speak to, listening to the moaning wind, the creaking of the blinds, the loud ticking of the clock.

"Ans Thanksgivin's comin'," thought Nabby. "A pretty Thanksgivin' I shall have."

The wind wailed and wailed, and Nabby thought and thought. The very fact of having "freed her mind" to the squire had relieved her long pent up indignation, and now she felt more sad than angry. Up before her seemed to rise a picture of her life; the youthful dreams and hopes, the changes and disappointments, the love turned into wrangling. She even thought of Josiah with pity. For the first time she "put herself in his place," and realized how almost impossible it was for one of his weak nature to resist, unaided, the temptation which would cost a stronger will no effort.

"I'm afraid I've ben a little too sharp with Josiah," thought she. "I've sorter took it for granted I was a saint, and he a sinner, and scolded him right along down hill. A nice saint I am! As proud and high strung as Lucifer himself. Oh dear!" sighed Nabby, "a pretty mess I've made of living! If we could only go back and begin over again, seems to me things would go better."

Just then there was a faint noise, like the clicking of the door-latch. Nabby started and looked round. All was still again—no one visible. Yet Nabby could not rid herself of the impression that some one was near her, that odd sense we have of another's individuality near us though not present.

"There's some one hangin' 'round here, I know," said she to herself.

Nabby was one who always met things half-way. Accordingly, she walked to the outside door, and opening it quickly, peered out into the darkness. There stood Josiah—wet, sheepish, sorry. Once he had started to go in, but his courage failing, he lingered in dubious hesitation on the door step.

"Why don't you come in, Josiah?" said Nabby.

"I didn't know you'd want me, Nabby," replied Josiah, with all the meekness becoming a returning prodigal.

"Want you? Of course I do," said Nabby, heartily. "Come right along in. I'm goin' to have griddle cakes for supper, and you must tend them while I set the table." Griddle-cakes were one of Josiah's weaknesses, and Nabby knew it.

Josiah came in. If he ever gets into heaven, probably his sensations will not be one whit more delightful than they were now, as from the bleakness and gloom of the night, the forlornness of his wretched wanderings, he came into the cozy brightness of the kitchen, and felt that he was home once more. How good the tea smelled! The fire roared and snapped, the tea-kettle boiled and bubbled and bobbed its head up and down, and from the griddle the savory odor of the cakes ascended like a homely incense. Josiah's face, shining with mingled heat and happiness as he turned the griddle-cakes, was something worth seeing.

Nabby stepped briskly around getting supper ready. It seemed so pleasant to set the table for two again, to have some one to praise and appreciate her cooking. The November wind might howl its worst now. Its hold on Nabby was gone. In place of all the bitter sadness that had been heavily around her heart was a warm feeling of happiness, of comfort and hope.

All the explanation they had was this: Josiah drew forth from under his shabby coat an exceedingly awkward and knobby bundle.

"I've bought some-thin' for you, Nabby," said he.

The "something" undone proved to be a very handsome britannia tea-pot. The tea pot must have known it was a peace offering, with such preternatural brightness did it shine and glisten. Something in Nabby's eyes shone and glistened, too, although she winked hard and scorned the weakness of a pocket handkerchief.

"Thank you, Josiah," she said, "it's a regular beauty, and I shall set lots by it."

Which, so long as they understood each other, was, perhaps, as well as if Josiah had made a long worded speech of repentance and reformation and Nabby another of forgiveness.

I wish I could say that Nabby never scolded Josiah again. But I can't. However, she "drew it mild," and there was a general understanding between them that this was only a sort of exercise made necessary by habit—a barking by no means involving biting. And Josiah was so accustomed to it that he would have missed it, and not felt natural without it, being would up and set going for the day by Nabby.

One day, later in the winter, Nabby was washing for Mrs. Hosley.

"So you've taken Josiah back again, after all," said Mrs. Hosley.

"Well, yes, I have," said Nabby, giving a last twist to the sheet she was wringing out. "Josiah mayn't be very much to brag of; but then, you see, he's my own, and all I've got. We're gittin' to be old folks, Josiah and me, and we may as well put up with each other the little while we've got to stay here."

"How has he been doing since he came back?"

"First rate. He's walked as straight's a string ever since. He's a good provider, now he's quit drinkin', and a master hand for fixin' up things around the house, and makin' it comfortable. I tell you what 'tis, Miss Hosley, we've got to make 'lowances for folks in this world. We can't have 'em always just to our mind. We've got to take 'em just as they are, and make the best on't."

"I'm glad to see you so much happier and better contented, Nabby."

"Well, I used to fret and complain a good deal because things hadn't turned out as I expected 'em to; but lately I've thought a good deal about it all, and I've made up my mind that there's considerable comfort for every one in this world, after all. We mayn't git just what we want, but we git somethin'."

In which piece of philosophy I believe Nabby was about right.

Mutual Runaway.

"Your Aunt Carlton and Cousin Jennie will be here on the next train, Russell," said Mr. Wilder to his nephew.

"You had better bring them from the——"

"Can't. Am going away, myself, sir."

"The—the—— you are!" responded the old gentleman, pushing his spectacles up over his forehead, and regarding his nephew with an air of surprise and consternation.

"Yes, sir. Charley Hunt invited me out to his place for a few weeks and I thought that I might as well go now as any time."

"I should say that it was a very strange time to be leaving home. Your aunt and cousin will consider it a personal affront, sir."

"It is not intended as such, sir. Though to be frank, considering the object of Jennie's visit, I prefer not to see her. And I must say that I think she would have shown more sense and delicacy if she had stayed away."

"Your cousin is a very lovely girl, Mr. Impudence, and won't be likely to go a begging."

"I don't doubt it in the least. But, for all that, she won't suit me for a wife, uncle."

"How do you know that, you conceited young donkey, when you have never seen her?" inquired the irate old man, bringing his cane down upon the floor with startling emphasis.

"Common sense teaches me that no marriage can be a happy one that does not spring from mutual love. And on one thing I am resolved, that I will never marry from mercenary motives."

"Nobody wants you to marry the girl unless you like her!" roared Mr Wilder, his face glowing purple with rage and vexation at his nephew's perversity. All that I ask is that you will stay and see her. And this is a point I insist upon—yes, sir, I insist upon it."

"I am sorry to disobey you, uncle, but if I should stay, it will only give rise to conclusions that I am anxious to avoid. But I will tell you what I will do. I will relinquish all claim to the property that you are so anxious should not be divided, as that seems to be the main object. I think that ought to be satisfactory to all parties."

A few minutes later, Russell passed by the window, valise in hand.

He nodded good humoredly to his uncle, as he glanced in, who glared after him in speechless rage.

"He shan't have a penny—not a penny!" he growled, and sinking back in his chair, he wiped the perspiration from his forehead.

"What's the matter now?" said the gentle voice of his wife, Polly, who had just entered the room.

"Matter enough, I should say. Russell has gone—actually cleared out, so as not to see his cousin. What do you think of that?"

"I think you'll have another attack of the gout, if you get yourself excited," said the good lady, as she placidly resumed her knitting.

"What's to be done now?"

"Nothing that I can see. If Russell and Jennie had seen each other before they had any notion that you wanted them to marry, ten to one they would have fallen head and ears in love with each other; but as matters are now, I don't believe it would be of the less use. From what Ellen writes me, I should think Jennie to be as much opposed to it as Russell. She says she can't bear to hear his name mentioned, and that it was all she could do to get her consent to come when she heard that Russell was at home."

"They are a couple of simpletons," said the old gentleman, testily. "I've got a mind to make another will, and leave my property to a charitable institution!"

In going to Dighton, whither he was bound, Russell Wilder had to travel part of the way by stage.

There was only one passenger besides himself, for which he was not sorry, the day being very hot and sultry.

This passenger was a lady—there was an air of unmistakable ladyhood about her which told him that. He noticed particularly the daintily gloved hands and the well fitting boots.

Her graceful form indicated that she was both young and pretty, but he could not see her face on account of the envious veil that hid it.

But as soon as she got comfortably settled in the corner, to which Russell assisted her, she threw it back, disclosing a fair, sweet face, lighted by a pair of wondrously bright black eyes, which shot a swift, bewildering glance in his that were so intently regarding her.

The sudden starting of the coach, which sent some of the lady's parcels from the seat to the floor, gave Russell an opportunity of speaking, as he returned them, of which he was not slow to take advantage.

From this they fell easily into conversation; and it was curious how sociable they became.

They talked of the beautiful scenery through which they were passing; of the newest books and latest magazines, some of which Russell had with him.

The lady inwardly thought her companion to be the most entertaining and agreeable man she ever met with. And, as for Russell, he often lost the thread of his discourse in admiring the red, dimpled lips, and the pearly teeth they disclosed whenever she spoke or smiled.

Certain it is, that his four hours' ride from P—— to Dighton, were the shortest four hours he had ever known in his life.

"Where do you want to be left, sir?" inquired the coachman, as he entered the village.

"At Charles Hunt's, Locust Hill. Do you know where that is?" said Russell, putting his head out of the window.

"Certainly, I do, sir. Take you right there in a jiffy."

"Why, there's where I'm going!" said the lady, opening her eyes widely. "Nellie—Mr. Hunt's wife—is my most particular friend. We used to go to school together."

"And Charlie Hunt is my most particular friend, and one of the finest fellows in the world."

"How very odd!"

"How very fortunate!" exclaimed Russell, with a meaning glance at his fair companion, which made the rosy cheeks still more rosy.

"Might I take the liberty of inquiring ——"

But just at that moment the stage stopped in front of the house, on the portico of which stood Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, enjoying the evening breeze.

In a moment Russell was shaking hands with the former, while his companion rushed into the arms of the surprised and delighted wife.

"Why, what a happy surprise, Jennie!" she said, after spiriting her off to her own room. "I had given up all idea of seeing you this summer."

"And I had no idea of being able to come until just before I started. You see, mamma—my step-mother, you know—was going to Uncle Wilder's, and she insisted on my going with her to see that hateful, disagreeable——"

"Nellie!" interrupted Jennie, crimsoning as she remembered her words.

"Well, I won't, then. But you must let me laugh! Just to think of you both running in the same direction, and to the same place!"

The laugh that burst from Nellie's lips was too contagious to be resisted, even by those at whose expense it was raised.

This merriment was followed by a general good feeling, and a pleasanter tea party never gathered around social board.

We need hardly say that Russell did not take the stage the next morning, nor did Jennie seem at all disposed to cut short her visit on account of her cousin's unexpected appearance.

When they did go, they went, as they came, together.

Mr. Wilder's astonishment was only equaled by his delight, on looking out of the window, to see the two walking up the path toward the house arm in arm, and apparently on the best of terms.

As for Russell and Jennie, they seemed to regard this unexpected meeting as an indication of their "manifest destiny," accepting it as such, much to the joy of their uncle, whose darling wish was accomplished in the marriage of the two, thus made happy in spite of themselves.

Miscellany.

CHICAGO

How the Relief Fund is Administered.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in an account of the method of giving relief to the sufferers by the fire, says:

The actual money subscribed in all parts of the world amounts, so far as is known, to about $8,000,000. Of this sum the Relief Committee has received about one-half, or, say $4,500,000. With this million and a half of money they have carried on the work of housing, feeding and clothing from 30,000 to 40,000 people since the 9th of October, aided by the contributions of provisions and goods which have also been made. But for much of this work money, and money only, is indispensable. Lumber, stoves, furniture, crockery, flour, beef, pork, sugar, coffee, tea, blankets, mattresses, coal, and various other articles absolutely necessary to the comforts and health of this army of destitute people have to be purchased with the ready cash. Take, for example, the one article of stoves, without which the people would perish. Two or three hundred were given, which would warm and cook for less than $2,000 of the 30,000 or 40,000 in want. There was nothing to do but to buy, and buy with ready money, and of the kinds and size of stove wanted there are not enough to be had from the seaboard to the Mississippi. They have been bought up by the committee, and given away at a cost to the fund of more than $100,000.

Of mattresses, the committee, foreseeing the coming necessity, ordered them from everywhere in the States and in Canada, where they could learn that such articles were manufactured. Orders went forward to St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Buffalo, and Montreal, and they were gathered by thousands from all those points. In addition to this, the committee has set to work at every establishment in Chicago, and from three to four hundred mattresses are turned out by them daily. And yet the demand both for stoves and mattresses cannot be be met. But of course, all the business has to be done with cash in hand.

So, too, of houses. Between three and four thousand have been given away—given away absolutely to the recipient unless he elects to pay for it—and full five thousand are promised—while barracks have also been put up which shelter a thousand families, or at least five thousand persons. In every house and every family room in the barracks is put a stove, a bedstead and crockery. These houses and barracks are built with ready money, and with the most rigid economy—aided by the fact that the committee bought up at the price of a month ago all the lumber they could lay their hands on—the cost of this indispensable shelter cannot be provided for at less than a million dollars.

Then comes food, of which the staple articles, notwithstanding the generous gifts, have to be purchased, and for which the daily outlay is thousands of dollars. An immense number has still to be fed, though it decreases daily, as the honest get to work for themselves and the dishonest are cut off as the system for their detection and the judicious distribution of food becomes daily more perfect and accurate. At the outset there was inevitably some waste in the distribution of both food and clothing, for all applicants were relieved, that none might go hungry or naked; and there was neither the time nor the force at hand to examine into every case. But whatever waste there was, be it observed, was on the side of mercy; and yet, now that this inevitable waste is stopped and the abuses which arose, not on the side of distribution but on the side of reception or bounty—which we think as important distinction—the daily outlay of money for food, for some sort of clothing, such as blankets, boots and shoes, and for feeding this enormous business, is very great.

It is very safe to say, and every man of ordinary reflection, we think, must see that it must be so, that the Relief Committee must be already looking with a good deal of anxiety at the bottom of their pile of $3,000,000 already so largely diminished in thirty days, and asking themselves "What of the night?" when we have as yet got only to the edge of cold weather, and there are five months of winter yet to come, with its penury, its hunger, its storms, its enforced idleness, and its despair.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

Brigham Young's Son Answers a Few Questions.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The following conversation occurred yesterday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, between a Tribune reporter and John W. Young, son of the Mormon President.

Reporter—"Will President Young resist any process of the Court, if served on him?"

Mr. Young—"He will resist no legal process."

Reporter—"Has any officer been sent in pursuit of the President?"

Mr. Young—"Not that I am aware of, and it would be unnecessary."

Reporter—"Has the President any intention of leaving Salt Lake City and founding a capital elsewhere?"

Mr. Young—"None whatever."

Reporter—"Has the government of Mexico ever made a proposition to President Young to settle on its territory?"

Mr. Young—"No, never."

Reporter—"Has not delegate Hooper proposed to the Government at Washington some compromise?"

Mr. Young—"None whatever."

Reporter—"If none is made, what will be the result of the prosecutions pending against the President, Mayor Wells, Geo. Q. Cannon and others?"

Mr. Young—"It would be impossible to say, but we hope there will be some peaceful solution."

Reporter—"Do you think Congress will interfere in the matter when it shall assemble?"

Mr. Young—"I presume Congress will be asked in the interest of all the Territories to repeal the law prohibiting an appeal in criminal cases, and we hope in this way to be able to bring our case before an impartial Court."

Reporter—"Is any outbreak or resistance likely to result from these prosecutions?"

Mr. Young—"I can say with all candor, I think not. We would rather suffer from illegal rulings for the present, hoping for relief from the Supreme Court of the United States."

Reporter—"Do you think the Government will allow these prosecutions to be continued until polygamy is entirely abolished?"

Mr. Young—"We think there will be a change in the policy of the Administration before long, from the fact that it has superceded the acting Prosecuting Attorneys who are bitter partisans, by the appointment of a man of acknowledged ability—a Mr. Bates, from Chicago."

Reporter—"What, in your opinion, will be the final solution of this trouble?"

Mr. Young—"The only solution that will prove final is our admission as a State and the exercise of the rights of American citizens, of which the citizens of a territory are totally deprived under our present oppressive Territorial system. We are entitled to admission to the Union, as we have double the population which was made the requisite to the admission of several of the States into the Union."

Reporter—"Would polygamy be prohibited and finally abandoned in case of admission as a State?"

Mr. Young—"If our liberties as American citizens were guaranteed to us, looking to the future, I am not prepared to say what concessions might be made."

INDIAN SENSATIONS.

How and Why Imaginary War is Threatened and Fought.

Generally speaking, the Indians are quiet all through the Northwest, and have been so for some time past. Now and then they steal a mule or an ox, and once in a while, through the agency of unprincipled men, procure whiskey which makes them shoot a good deal. But for aught we know, from every point in the Northwest, embraced between the Union Pacific Railroad on the south, the national boundary line upon the north, the Missouri river on the east, and the Rocky Mountains on the west, there is no Indian war. Thus, whenever we hear of warlike movements among the Indians at any particular point, we at once come to the conclusion that somebody in that locality has an axe to grind, and that Uncle Sam is expected to turn the stone.

Two or three weeks ago John Smith, Indian trader at Whetstone, passed through this city on his way to Washington. At that time, people claiming to be well informed told us that John was in danger of losing his position, on account of some difficulty with Indians, and with other officers of the Government. Mr. Smith, since then, has been to Washington, and is now in this city on his way home. He represents that the main cause of his troubles was false rumors of Indian difficulties in the region of the Platte. He alleges that a gentleman named Whsum, Special Indian Agent at Laramie, has concocted false rumors to the effect that the Indians who are sojourning there, are dissatisfied with the treatment they receive on the Upper Missouri reservations, for the purpose of inducing the Government to establish an agency permanently at Laramie. Mr. Smith says that he went to Washington, chiefly to show that these rumors were false and to have the whole difficulty investigated; and that General Francis Walker, an agent of the Government, has been sent out to Laramie for the purpose of making such investigation.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington should be very careful not to base any important action on rumors of Indian wars, or threatened hostility, unless the rumor is confirmed from some reliable source. Some people on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, for years past, have gone to a good deal of trouble to create Indian wars and rumors of wars, for the sole purpose of creating a trading and travel away from the Upper Missouri. We hope the proper authorities will give the whole affair a thorough investigation; and if such false rumors can be traced to any source, let the sensationalist suffer by dismissal, and good men, reliable to work and keep out in act, be retained in the public service.—*Salt Lake Tribune*, 4th.

Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. F. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. F. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1871.

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BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR MANUFACTURES.

Capitalists often hesitate before embarking their means in manufacturing enterprises, because of the supposed uncertainty of making them profitable. In great part this apprehension of uncertainty has arisen from a lack of vigor on the part of the people in sustaining the American policy of protecting home manufactures. That uncertainty, we are happy to say, has passed away. The grand enemy of the protective system was the old slave oligarchy, the political power of which is now, we believe, permanently broken. It will, doubtless, be a thorn in the side of the nation for a long time, but it can never hope for political ascendancy again, so as to be able to derange the settled policy of the nation in regard to its protective policy. Ten years of unexampled prosperity, even though five years of the time was spent in fighting a wasteful and expensive war, has demonstrated the value of the protective system. Manufactures are no longer sectional. They are no longer confined to New England and Pennsylvania, but have been established in every populous State in the Union.—Hence the cry of sectional interests can no longer be used to their injury. Manufactures are being carried into the West and South, and are destined to do more for the latter region than any other agency. Hence the caution which capital once felt the need of employing, need no longer be experienced. The cause of manufactures will not again be left by the government at the mercy of foreign competition. This greatest discouragement to capital embarking in home manufacturing enterprises is happily forever removed.

The multiplication of railroads into and through all parts of the country reduces the cost of carrying to both producer and consumer. Competition between rival lines produces cheaper freights. One great drawback in former days was the necessarily great cost of fuel, ores, or other bulky freights, in many cases largely exceeding the value of the material used. Works were sometimes compelled to stop because supplies could not be obtained on terms that the owners could afford to pay. One happy feature of modern times is that through rapid modes of transit and cheap freights manufactures need not be confined to one locality, but everywhere they may be diffused, giving life and prosperity to thousands of working and thrifty communities.

We have dwelt at length, at various times, in the BLADE, on the advantage of manufactures to the property interests of a city, but we may urge the claims of manufactures on our capitalists by a more effective appeal than that, and that is that no investments are likely to pay so well in this country for many years to come as those made in manufactures. In the advance of protection ideas capital has an assurance that its interests will not be rudely jostled by hostile political or sectional parties. The general condition of society is friendly to the cultivation of manufactures. These are important points gained. Railroads must be of necessity disposed to favor manufactures, as whatever increases population on their lines augments their business and promotes their interests.

We urge, therefore, the capitalists of Toledo, not to withhold their means from any fear that judicious investments may be imperilled by changes in the future. We have a reliable currency, a settled tariff policy, and a determination in the the hearts of the people to sustain home enterprises. Look at the thriving manufactures of our city. They have not disappointed any who have put their means into them. Into every manufacturing city in the country prosperity has come like a flood. In manufacturing circles bankruptcies are much less frequent than in commercial.

Toledo has now made her arrangements for coal railroads. Our railway and water communications are as perfect as those of any point in all the country. To know what manufactures do for a city we have only to glance at Cleveland on the east, and at Columbus in the center of the State. Coal and manufactures have performed the wonders we see in their growth in the last ten years. Let our capitalists, therefore, venture without fear into the path which has so uniformly been trodden with safety and profit.

THE UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

The glorious uprising of the people of Brooklyn against the corruptionists is an assurance that the excitement against election frauds is not a pre-election arrangement for political effect, but that the people are after the rogues, and mean to keep after them until they are utterly routed, and a complete and beneficent reform permanently established. At a meeting on Friday night the most prominent and substantial Democrats of Brooklyn united with leading Republicans in efforts to exterminate the miscreants who have ruled Brooklyn for years with a rod of terror. It is a good thing to see such a union going on between honest men of all parties. It means business. It means a new political era, in which honest men shall no longer be shoved to the rear by unprincipled tricksters and knaves.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH made the opening speech and told how the voters had been cheated by false returns year after year. We give an extract from his very lively speech, that the people of the interior and the west may have a better idea of what elections have amounted to in New York and Brooklyn:

> I learned to figure according to Daboll, and if these gentlemen will come and sit down with me I will show them figures they can't get around. [Applause.] They say that we have only circumstantial evidence that any frauds have been committed. Many men have been hung by circumstantial evidence not half so strong and convincing as that we have of these frauds. There is proof enough here to hang all the rogues for whom we can find rope. [Applause and laughter.] This counting business is not a novel thing to me. (Laughter.) I have had some experience in it. (Renewed laughter.) If I had not been wide awake—if I had not been a little too cunning for these fellows—they would have counted me out in 1867. They set me up then only to knock me down, but the people had too much respect for me to permit it to be done. On the evening after the election I engaged a careful, shrewd man to remain at headquarters and receive the returns as they came in; but I cautioned him not to make the figures too big, as that would beat me sure. (Laughter.)
>
> I told him that if I had two or three thousand majority to put it down as five or six hundred. He footed up the returns and announced that I had 700 majority, when, in fact, I had several thousand. The next morning, as I was walking down the street, I was told that my old friend Archibald Bliss, of the Water Board (hisses) was elected. I didn't say anything, but they soon discovered that they had made a mistake. Supposing that I was elected by only 700 majority, they had altered the returns so as to take 800 from me and give it to Bliss, thinking thereby to elect him by 100 majority. Now, had they known my real majority they would have taken more off and I would have been counted out. As it was, they only reduced my majority a trifle, and I was still ahead some 3,000 votes. (Applause).
>
> Now, my friends, this is all wrong; it is radically wrong. The evil is grown to be such a big monster that the monster must be killed. Let us look at the figures of the recent election. In the first district of the first ward, where they magnanimously allowed the five votes, they have doctored the returns, as I am prepared to show. I have here a note that I received this morning from a gentleman residing in that district, who gives me the names of eight voters that he knows of who voted for me. Yet the returns show only five for me. In another district, where they have accorded me half a dozen votes, forty votes were cast for me, as I can show by the affidavits of the voters themselves [Applause].

A committee of forty was appointed to investigate the frauds, with the following instructions:

1. To accumulate such evidence of the frauds we allege as may be conveniently prosecuted before our courts of law.
2. To prosecute promptly and to conviction every detected offender against the integrity of the ballot.
3. To take measures to prevent any candidate not fairly elected from profiting from these frauds.
4. To appeal to the Legislature about to assemble, for such speedy relief as it may be in their power to grant.
5. To take such other and further measures for securing the ends of justice as may be found needful.

And we here pledge to said Committee, from the beginning to the end of these labors, our moral, pecuniary, and, if need be, our physical support.

Resolved, That, with a full knowledge of the wrongs we have suffered, with a determination which will never falter, to bring the criminals to punishment, with confidence in the justice of our cause, and a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, we turn now upon the pampered public robbers, who, having first despoiled us of our property, have pounded us of our political rights and hurl at them our indignant defiance. We here notify them that the battle to which we challenge them shall be fought out to the bitter end, and that no considerations shall shield them from the retribution which is about to overtake them at the hands of an insulted and outraged people.

One of the speakers at this meeting said he had not heard such thunder since the days of Sumter. And he might have added that the issues of this movement were quite as important to the whole country as the uprising of the people on the assault of Fort Sumter by the rebels. The rebels of New York are bent on mischief quite as bad as that which the South Carolina rebels meant to accomplish.

The news dispatches of to-day show that the Committee has gone to work in earnest. The day for carrying elections by fraud and violence must pass away soon or the Republic must perish.

BRAZILLIAN EMANCIPATION.

It seems that the world has gushed forth its admiration of the supposed decree of emancipation a little in advance of a fair understanding of what the decree really amounted to. The bill, in its original form was published, which was an eminently just and proper measure. But before it passed through the legislative bodies it was so transformed by innumerable amendments and limitations that, as it passed, it bore only the slightest resemblance to the humane measure inspired by the illustrious Emperor of Brazil. It appears that no slaves are absolutely emancipated except those owned by the Government, amounting only to two thousand. All other slaves are subjected to rules and regulations which make the much boasted measure only a sort of pitiful compromise with the slave owners. Provision, however, is made for a fund to be gathered from lotteries, fines, subscriptions and legacies, which is to be used to remunerate such masters as may voluntarily manumit slaves. The law declares that all children born of slave mothers shall hereafter be considered free, but are to be subject during their minority, to the will of the owners of the mothers. When the child is eight years of age, it is optional with the mother whether she will receive from the government 1,200 milreis as compensation, or to have the use of the mother's services until he is of age.—All liberated slaves must remain under the inspection of the State for five years after liberation, and are bound to hire out, under penalty of imprisonment and compulsory labor. The masters are still masters, and the slaves bondsmen, with few exceptions. The conduct of the legislative part of the government seems to have been characterized by a servile dread of the planters. The press did not vigorously press the claims of emancipation, though no paper is reported as having opposed the emancipation project. But as usual, while all seemed to agree that slavery should not be strengthened or extended the reform party was timid about pressing its total abolition. The measure finally adopted, to propitiate public sentiment was by the votes of conservatives, who, as we say, stole the thunder of the liberals on that subject.

But the movement is in the right direction, and it will not stop with this halfway concession to the demands of an enlightened public sentiment. The fact that the conservatives were compelled to take a liberal attitude shows that at least the Slave interest has abandoned its previous attitude of aggression and defiance, and was content to save what it could from an institution which was known to be doomed.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

We are glad to learn that the Postmaster General has not abandoned the hope of securing the adoption of a system of postal telegraphy, but will urge the matter in his annual communication to Congress. It is said that a bill will be introduced in Congress looking to the adoption of telegraph communication at rates within the reach of the poorer classes of the people, embracing the more practical features of this system not under the direct control of the Government, but under its supervision. The plan now suggested is simply to let out to companies offering the best terms the contract for postal telegraph communication. On the manner of carrying the mails over the postal routes, the complicated schemes embraced in the bill of B. GRATZ BROWN when in the Senate, and the less cumbersome bill introduced in the House by Mr. WASHBURNE, now Minister to France, are substantially abandoned. Their propositions included the idea of ownership of the telegraph line by the Government; the proposed bill for the next Congress does not embrace this Government ownership, but leaves it where it is, to private citizens and companies. This will doubtless obviate many of the objections which have been urged against a system which European nations are reaping advantages from. The United States cannot long consent to be without the postal telegraph system.

MIXED POLITICS.

A New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing before the election, said: "I doubt not a hundred thousand columns concerning the Tammany corruption have gone out of this city, as telegraphic and epistolary correspondence, to the press of the States; yet but a tithe of the terrible story has been told. Hardly a gleam of light has been shed upon "the ways that are dark" so long pursued by the public robbers of New York. At last, aroused from their lethargy by a few stray and astounding revelations, some of the honest and respectable citizens have, as the whole country knows, come to the rescue; and it is a curious spectacle—not quite the millennium, perhaps, but nevertheless a marvelous scene, where the contrast is as great as if the furious king of beasts and pet of the shepherd were calmly prone on a bed of roses together. To fancy O'Donovan Rossa and his Irish Catholic-Fenian friends vehemently "fighting mit Siegel," (always a Radical Republican in politics and anti-Romanist in religion), and Horatio Seymour, whom we Republicans defeated for President in 1868, now running as the Republican or anti-regular Democratic nominee for the New York Legislature! Verily, the truth of the old adage is proved again, that politics makes strange bedfellows. Tilden and Tilton! Sigel and Seymour! O'Conor and Geo. William Curtis! Dana and Russell Young! "H. G." and Manton Marble! Ben Wood, old Bennet and Beecher! Nast, Nasby and Brick Pomeroy! These (presumably) raspiring and discordant elements standing, like brother heroes, with shoulders to the wheel of reform, doing brave battle to crush out forever the terrible Tammany ring!"

☞ The publishers of the Eclectic *Magazine* are about to undertake a new journalistic venture in New York city, in the shape of a weekly *resume* of current opinion, home and foreign. The paper, under the name of "The Week," will be about the size of Harper's weekly.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE OF 1848.

The occurrence of a tie in the Ohio Senate elect has brought to the minds of the older politicians of the State the excitements attending the organization of the two Houses of the General Assembly in December 1848. The Ohio State *Journal* of yesterday contains two columns and a half of reminiscenes of that exciting time. It seems to us, as we look back on it a most ludicrous farce for sensible men, even though they were partisans, to be engaged in. But it was not altogether a laughing matter to the actors in those exciting scenes. The Senate was divided equally, eighteen to eighteen, as it will be if all the members claiming seats are present on the first Monday of January next. The House was held night and day by the Democrats, who organized under the captaincy of Ben. LEITER, of Stark. The whigs organized in a corner under Gen. HOLCOMB for chairman. There were a number of contested seats in the House and hence the concern felt in the matter of organization. Two members elected as Free Soilers, Messrs. MORSE and TOWNSEND, after a while found that they held the balance of power, not only in the House, but when the two Houses came into joint convention. Through their management the infamous black laws of Ohio were repealed, and SALMON P. CHASE elected to the United States Senate. Their action, however, called upon both those members a heavy storm of indignation, especially from the Whigs. But both gentlemen contrived to outlive the storm. Mr. TOWNSEND was sent to Congress from his district, and then devoted himself to the advancement of agriculture, in which he is still engaged. Mr. MORSE was afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in 1860 and 1861 a member of the State Senate. That eventful year was the preparatory stage of the great movement for freedom, which resulted in the organization of the Republican party, and the strifes of that year were incidents of the period of change.

The difficulty of organization in that year led to the adoption of provisions in the Constitution of 1850, to compel an organization in both branches, the Lieutenant Governor being charged with the responsibility of the casting vote in the Senate, and the law providing that the Secretary of State, or in his absence the State Auditor, shall preside in the House until a Speaker is chosen, and also that if no Speaker is chosen after ten ballots, a plurality majority, instead of the whole number of votes cast, shall be sufficient to elect a Speaker. Thus we are in small danger of ever having repeated so expensive a farce as that of the winter of 1848 9.

The State *Journal* reproduces one of Gov. GREISER'S lyrics on the scenes of that winter as follows:

From the Ohio State Journal.

THE OLD MILL—A GRIND.

In the town of Columbus, a Mill you will find,
An ugly old Mill that refuses to grind;
Upon this old Mill, hanging in the Old Steeple,
An Old Bell is ringing this tune to the people,
Grinding away—three dollars the pair
And not a grist ground for six weeks and a day

This noisy Old Mill has been raising a muss,
'Tis all out of gear—and kicks up such a fuss,
That hungry men waiting with *Sacks* they would fill,
Alas! not a *grist* can they get from the *Mill*;
Grinding away, &c.

This Old Mill is crowded with big men and small,
All utter the tide of the Senator tall;
Judge *Read* like the *rest* that was shook in the wind,
Begs, trembling'y, "for God's sake to give him a grind;"
Grinding away, &c.

Judge *Potter's* in waiting, impatient, no doubt,
Around the Old Mill he still *potters* about;
While *Sammon P. Chase*, with free soil and free gammon,
Stands baiting his hook and is fishing for "*Sal mon*;"
Grinding away, &c.

And here is Judge Wood—Judge, how do you do?
The "noise and confusion"—what *Spaulding* here too?
And there's *modest Sam*, he is awfully squinting—
One eye on the Senate, and the other on printing;
Grinding away, &c.

Three weeks in December, by night and by day,
The Locos they sat and they tinkered away;
Confound the '*Old Mill*' then, said *Leiter*—I'll start her.
"*By my hat*," said he, "boys, but *I'll turn on the water*."
Grinding away, &c.

Archy thought 'twas a windmill—and Lord! how he blow'd,
While *Waitman* tried Gas, but the Gas would explode;
But Gas, wind and water, together combined,
Won't answer the purpose—for the Mill it *won't* grind,
Grinding away, &c.

☞ Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, has issued a proclamation recommending the observance of Thursday, the 30th, as a day of public thanksgiving, prayer, and praise, in which he says: "Although a wide-spread conflagration in the northwestern portion of the State has desolated many households, brought mourning to many families, and stripped thousands of our fellow-citizens of nearly all their worldly wealth, yet the poorest of these sufferers have found millions of hearts throughout the whole land extending to them most earnest sympathy, and millions of hands to relieve their wants by liberal gifts. For God's loving kindness during the year soon to close, and for this outpouring of Christian benevolence and charity to our afflicted fellow-citizens, we should, according to the usages of our fathers, publicly thank Him who moved the hearts of men to generous deeds."

☞ Nearly all the gold sent East from San Francisco now comes through the mail bags, put up in small boxes weighing from two to three pounds each, and each box sent as a registered letter. The reason for this is a very substantial one. In the mail the cost of transportation is about one per cent, while the express companies charge five. It is stated that about one hundred thousand dollars in gold passes daily through the Omaha postoffice.

☞ The *Financial Chronicle*, of New York, which is considered one of the best authorities of the country, presents a money article in the last issue of which the burden is, "The financial prosperity of this country is now established on foundations more broad and safe than at any previous period of our national history."

☞ The next Massachusetts House of Representatives will stand, politically, Republicans, 187; Democrats, 51; Labor Reformers, 2

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The New York *Tribune* thinks the chief result of the New York city election, on Tuesday, was a proclamation of "adhesion to the divine mandate thundered from Sinai 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

The Leavenworth *Times* is concerned for Tweed, and is moved to suggest as follows: "Here's a chance for Horace Greeley—to go on Tweed's bail bond. He went after J. D. because J. D. was a miserable sinner; but Tweed is a much wickeder man. He can give J. D. fifty and beat him every time. Therefore let him be remembered."

The St. Louis *Dispatch* (Democratic) says: "The attempt to connect Gen. Sheridan, criminally, with the killing of Mr. Grosvenor, in Chicago, is simply absurd. The attack upon him, under the circumstances, is uncharitable and with a coloring of reason or justice." The *Dispatch*, looking through Democratic eyes, cannot see any motive that influenced Gen. Sheridan but the simple desire to do all that he could for a stricken people.

The Cincinnati *Commoner* is out with its candidate for the Presidency. It thinks "the two uplifted hands clasped together on the clock do not more clearly indicate meridian than the signs of the political dial do the choice of the first man in the first city of the Union for the Presidency." The man, of course, is Charles O'Conner, and the other Democratic papers don't like him.

The New York *Herald* has discovered that President Grant is in earnest in his endeavors to break up the Ku Klux organizations in the South, and ventures to intimate that he will clear the country of marauders when the State authorities are unable to bring to justice. We put the *Herald* on record as Democrats have a tendency to quote it occasionally.

The Jackson (Mississippi) *Leader* says: "Our own Democratic speakers, Barksdales, Walters, Lamars and Chalmers, and our Democratic newspapers are to-day crying out against the Government of the United States before they have received a full amnesty for the crimes of other days." That the people will not be lead into fatuity again by these men, the elections in their results indicate. But that the influence of such men is not what it should be the state of feeling shows. Mississippi Democracy means in too many cases hostility to the Government.

The New York *World* says the Democratic party must be no longer the Rip Van Winkle of politics, and insists that "its future existence depends upon a liberal progressive policy, in accordance with the new and irreversible order of things consequent upon the late civil war." When you came to the abandoning of principles and a general waking up, the people will go to the progressive party that is, the Republican party full of life and spirit, rather than to the stiff jointed old "Rip Van Winkle" of politics. If the *World* will carry out its figure, it will see that "Rip" never could be trusted.

The New York *Sun* and Democratic papers generally, have been much excited over the fact that General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant were going abroad. As a matter of course, they were going to travel at Government expense, and here come in the howl and the emblematical flourishing of the tail in virtuous indignation. Gen. Sherman goes abroad in an inofficial capacity, and pays his way, as any other man would. Lieut. Grant goes at his father's expense, and the going is a very proper thing to do. The *Sun* never gets above the little meannesses of played out politicians. This is a fair sample of its style of political warfare.

The *Grand Army Journal*, Washington, D. C., in discussing the Palmer-Sheridan trouble says: "We hardly think that this is the time for Governor Palmer to secure the indictment of General Sheridan and Col. F. T. Sherman for their work of preservation. The spirit which caused the Frenchman to let a lady drown in his presence because he could not assist her without a pair of gloves, which were at home, is not worth cultivation on our soil. Nor is it wise to discuss a mere question of punctilio when the fire is out and the service has been rendered. Had the State troops been in the city when the fire was raging they would doubtless have given a good account of themselves. No time, however, was to be lost. The men raised by Col. Sherman, and to a certain extent under the control of Sheridan, went at once on duty. It was certainly a misfortune that an over-zealous and indiscreet youth should have caused the death of Col. Grosvenor, and none deplore it more than Gen. Sheridan. But Gen. Sheridan's presence and the course he pursued were a stern necessity, and like the soldier that he is, he did what he could."

Some Savannah editor had an interview with Gen. Robert Anderson, about the time of the Fort Sumter surrender. He now feels called upon to "remember" that the Major at that time was sorely troubled, and that he simply performed his duty in resisting the encroachments of the rebel government, and that his position as a Southern man would not permit him to fire first on the South Carolinians. This man states also that Major Anderson then declared that he was on the side of peace, and it is intimated that the old soldier retired from active service rather than participate in the war. The statement of this interviewer has been widely published without comment. It is meant to say that Major Anderson was not so much in love with country after all, and was not so tenacious about doing his duty as a Union man as he was to do his duty as a soldier. The article in its intentions is slanderous. At the time of the Fort Sumter surrender nearly all good men favored peace. Major Anderson would have been very foolish to have declared himself in favor of war when every man hoped for peace. He admitted that his position was trying. The people knew this, and honored him the more because it was trying, and because Southern man as he was, he did his duty in the face of the blandishments and threats of Southern men. When he returned to Washington, he repaired to Cincinnati and Louisville, almost at once, and was soon in command of a department. He visited the camps of the different regiments organizing in Southern Ohio and Indiana, and not many soldiers will forget the pale faced old veteran as he moved down their lines supporting himself by his cane, and speaking to them quiet words, too much treasured to allow any man to say aught in a suspicious way against the old soldier. The southern people of rebel sentiment know very little about Major Anderson's course compared with what northern people know. His best declaration to Southern rebels was from the guns of his Fort, and because they can't quite forgive this, is no reason that they should try to make less bright his record.

☞ The Chicago *Republican* and the New York *Star* can join hands and coddle with each other. The one supported the "Bummer" ticket, and the other Tweed.

GOSSIP.

A Saratoga hotel used up twenty-five thousand dollars worth of poultry last summer.

One of the fashions that did not perish with the war—the fashion of fighting "mit Sigel."

The Vermont Central Railroad has a library of 2,000 volumes at St. Albans, expressly for the use of the workmen on the road.

One hundred and twenty-five school teachers were thrown out of employment by the Chicago fire.

An English woman, resident in Algiers, has married a Bedouin Arab, stating that she did so in the "interest of science."

The largest cotton mill in the world will commence operations in Norwich, Conn., in a few weeks. Its capacity is 110,000 spindles.

Robert Colyer has received a dispatch from London, stating that his friends in England will raise $50,000 to assist in rebuilding his church at Chicago.

The action of the colored people all over the country in regard to Chicago is exceedingly commendable. They have subscribed liberally for the sufferers of that place.

Kansas City people speak contemptuously of the commercial facilities of "11-worth;" they don't consider that other people think Leaven worth everything to make a raise.

The Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette* has completed its one hundredth year, and the eighty-seventh of its continuous daily publication.

Fifty young widows reside in the small town of Centerville, Indiana, and it is unsafe for an unprotected man to pass through there.

Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria, has written a novel which describes the social life among the higher classes of Southern Germany.

At Charleston, S. C., J. P. and a newspaper reporter each fired five shots from a navy at the other. They need somebody down there to teach the young idea.

Down in the secluded wastes of Wilson county, Tennessee, they have a sweet potato seven feet long, and they do talk of raising the tubers for building purposes.

The great plague of Buenos Ayres has been awfully fatal, and between January and May 22,000 bodies were buried in one cemetery.

A new mitrailleuse, which kills men twice as fast and twice as far off, has been invented by the Russian General Gorloff, just in time for the Prusso-Russo-Austro affair.

The people who are suffering for coal along the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers are advised like Elder Grimes' congregation to "go down on yer marrer bones, all on ye, an' rastle for rain."

A special meeting of the directors of a Kansas City Bank was called to vote $1,000 to the Chicago Relief fund. The depositors scented a crisis in the usual event, and organized a run on the bank.

Anna Dickinson thinks that the unmarried woman-women have a vague idea that when they get their "rights" they will one and all be provided with husbands by process of law.

A Council Bluffs man is the happy inventor of a cure for red noses. Forty-eight hours is the time claimed for bleaching out the most fiery looking proboscis that ever feed on corn-juice.

An impetus to general education is given to the colonists at New Sweden, Maine, inasmuch as no one is allowed to be married until they become members of the church, unless they can read and write.

Numerous inquiries are made by letter to the Treasury Department as to whether or not the Department purchases cancelled postage stamps. The fact is, no department purchases stamps of this character. Some

In Hamilton, Conn., a few days since, a fee of twenty-five cents was collected from all persons who entered a church for the purpose of witnessing a marriage. The money was given to the young couple to start them in life.

Cornwall, Vt., has sent many a scent to heaven as well as into our purse by shipping 7,000 bushels of onions this year and retaining as many more for purposes of domestic enlivenment.

The ladies connected with the Flower Mission in Boston have recently made a very fragrant annual report. They have distributed among the sick in the hospitals and poorer homes, 11,671 bequets and 970 parcels of fruit.

"Indian Joe," a Piute medicine man, well known among the whites, was stoned to death by his tribe, having failed to restore to health two sick Indians. The practice of medicine among Indians evidently has it unpleasant features.

The aggregate value of this year's vintage in California is said to be about $2,500,000. This includes the value of grapes consumed for table use and those which have yielded between six and seven million gallons of "must" or raw wine.

Beautiful extract: "October." By the Chicago *Post*. "The woods are all one flush of flame; the maple trees go pranked in gay gaunds; crimson nods to scarlet and orange to Bismarck; gold comes down in showers and the heavens are of lapis lazuli."

The folly of punishing youth in Pittsburgh has been fitly exploded by a persecuted child, who, locked up in his mother's room, broke open her trunk, stole $75, and decamped therewith over the sheds and far away.

Nilsson, it is said, "cannot approach Seebach in the depicting of alternating ecstacy and despair experienced by a pure and gentle nature." Western people will now understand why the Nilsson price of admission was so persistently kept down to $4.

M. de Lesseps, the engineer of the Suez Canal, has presented to the library of Lafayette College, Penn., a complete set of the reports and documents relating to that great enterprise. The gift consists of twenty-three volumes, with maps and charts.

Some fertile-minded Parisian has suggested that the drop or curtain of the Opera House in Paris consist of one vast mirror, and he expatiates upon the magnificent effect it would create, with its multiplication of lights and gilt and beautiful women and elegant toilettes.

The heirs of C. F. W. Peck, who died not long since, worth several millions, are said to be the heaviest losers by the Chicago fire. Mr. Peck settled in Chicago in 1831. It was his peculiarity that he never would give or sign a note for another, and never took or gave credit.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, in his essay on "The Misgovernment of New York," assails the absurdity of ringing the bells when a fire is discovered. The telegraphic alarm informs the firemen, who alone can usually appear at a fire, while the ringing of the bells signals thieves and pickpockets to favorable fields.

Frederick Douglass lectured at Wilmington, Delaware, Thursday night to about four hundred persons—mostly white. He said the report of the commissioners sent by the Government to San Domingo, was truthful. Annexation would prevent intestine trouble on the Island. It means the extension of liberty.

An exchange says: "The fearful mortality which has raged for the past fifty or sixty years among the servants of George Washington and Andrew Jackson has at length attacked the nurse of our late Moses—Andy Johnson. It is predicted that in another 100 years there will not be a half a dozen of them left.

A Louisville boy amuses himself by shooting pins into people's hands with a little machine of his own invention. Another is the happy possessor of an India rubber ball with which he can throw a stone fifty yards with precision and velocity sufficient to kill a man. Ah, the innocent sports of childhood.

James Benlson, for more than forty years the representative of the London *Times* on the western circuit, died recently. Before railways and electric telegraphs were known many contests occurred between him and Charles Dickens, who then represented the *Morning Chronicle*, to secure the earliest information.

Miss Alta M. Hulett, a young lady of Rockford, Ill., who had been studying law for some time, last week passed a most creditable examination before a committee appointed to ascertain her legal knowledge. The committee recommended her admission to the bar, but the Supreme Court refused her application—no females allowed to practice law in Illinois.

The cost of the Corcoran Art Gallery and grounds, Washington, is estimated to be more than $1,000,000. Mr. Corcoran will contribute his own private collection of paintings, which will be placed in the gallery at its opening. They consist of about one hundred pieces, nearly all rare and valuable works by the most celebrated artists, estimated to be worth half a million dollars.

☞ Mr. HOOPER the Mormon delegate to Congress, is said to talk quite moderately and sensibly in regard to the best method of disposing of the difficulty in regard to the question of polygamy. A New York *Herald* reporter gives the following paragraph as coming from Mr. HOOPER'S lips, as containing his way of arranging the difficulties of the situation. Mr. HOOPER said.

"My idea with regard to the wiping out of polygamy is this: Of course, it must perish; and, without going to Congress, I would have a convention of Mormons and Gentiles—say two-thirds Mormons—meet and adopt a course of action for the future, looking, of course, to the admission of Utah as a State. My plan would be to have it agreed and acted on in good faith that no more polygamic marriages take place; but the question arises, what should be done with present martial relations? Must the offspring of these marriages be declared bastards, and the marriages of their parents illegitimate? I am in favor of admitting the Territory as a State, and after it has organized a State Government let the State declare all marriages made prior to a certain date legitimate. I have yet to meet the first man who makes any pretentions to sanity who is in favor of declaring these marriages forever illegitimate. This I regard as the best solution of the difficulties."

☞ The inveterate hostility of Great Britain to manufactures in America, is well set forth in the following paragraph from the New York *Tribune*:

> When we were colonies of Great Britain, we were restrained by penal statutes from all industries saving farming. In 1750, a hat-shop in Massachusetts was declared by Parliament to be a nuisance. In that year the Earl of Chatham said that the colonies ought not to be allowed to manufacture so much as a bobnail. In the same year, the erection here of tilt-hammers, slitting or rolling-mills, or any manufactory of steel, was forbidden by a penal act of Parliament. The British are now precisely what they were then. Only their methods differ. Then they unscrupulously used their Legislature against us. Now they unscrupulously seek to use against us our own Legislature. They have flooded us with their doctrine of Free Trade, which teaches that protective tariff against British goods are in restraint of the God-granted right to buy in the cheapest market—that they enhance prices, discourage manufactures, and build up the few at the expense of the many. Tender and conscientious philanthropists! They have not yet digested that poor little nat factory in colonial Massachusetts.

☞ A vigorous discussion has been carried on by the New York journals in reference to A. T. STEWART'S refusal to close his store on election day, as other merchants did. Mr STEWART, for reasons best known to himself, kept his store open, and his rivals who closed theirs naturally feel bitter. In his defense, it is said, that he had large numbers of employes, among them twelve hundred women, who could not afford to lose the time. It might occur to those outside, that Mr. STEWART could afford to give them a holiday and a day's wages beside.

☞ An article in the New York *Times* on cigars and their manufacture, states that the Cuban troubles have brought full 5,000 cigar makers into this country. The advantage of this is not to be reaped by the smokers exclusively; for the character and promise of these new citizens may be inferred from another fact from the same source. Says the writer: "A more orderly, quiet set of workmen we never saw. One incident, which we are pleased to note, was that while working a man was reading to them in Spanish. On inquiry, we found he read to them two or three hours every day—that he was paid for his services. The book he was reading was the History of the United States."

BLOOM of YOUTH
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION

WOMAN'S BEAUTY.

Ladies who demand a preparation of rare excellence and perfection for the Toilet—or non—generally accept George W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth," as universally admitted as the best and purest article extant. No one can say the major portion of the fair sex are not the fairest degree must be low. It gives beauty without gloss, never injures the skin by application, and causes the daughter of Eve to look as fair and as beautiful as a rose in its richest crimson. This delightful and purely harmless Toilet preparation is used by the millions. It has no equal for removing tan, freckles, and all discolorations. The "Bloom of Youth" works like a charm, conquering and dispersing all such from the face. Ladies, if you desire a pleasant and safe thing to add to nature, do not hesitate in procuring a bottle of this truly wonderful and reliable toilet article. Beware of Worthless Imitations. See that the United States Internal Revenue Stamp is printed on the front label and the name G. W. Laird, is stamped on the back of each bottle. No other is genuine.

Ladies who are careful to obtain the genuine George W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth" will certainly be pleased by the effects produced by it. Sold at all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers everywhere.

BLOOM of YOUTH
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1871.

George William Curtis has been a good deal in Washington of late, on the Civil service commission, and in the fulfillment of his several engagements as a lecturer, and has been the object of so much attention on the part of the government as to give rise to the opinion that he was on the slate for some high political position. Among those who have gone a little out of their way to show him attentions is your Ohio Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Delano, who had him at his table and manifested his "distinguished consideration" in other ways. An operation has generally prevailed that Mr. Fish was to leave his seals in the hands of Mr. Curtis, but that gentleman denies that he has any intention of leaving the cabinet just now.

The last lecture of Mr. Curtis, on Thursday night, was a splendid card for the woman movement, and made a strong impression. He always commands crowded houses, and, on this occasion Lincoln Hall was full, and his intelligent hearers were swept along by his elegant and impressive words into a very deep and radical current, from which they find it difficult to emerge.

Mr. Curtis did not discuss the right of suffrage, or give his attention to any one privilege or avocation which should be opened to women, but was very forcible in showing that they should be circumscribed no more than men, but should have the freest opportunity for action and development; and, by what had already been done he clearly showed that there was no danger in what was to follow.

He brought to mind the condition of women in former times and in some of the less advanced nations of the present day, and showed that the change had not been detrimental to female delicacy or social refinement. One mark of progress, he said, was the rapid opening of every occupation to women.

Referring to the ancient nations, he said that in Greece cultured women were outlawed; that in Dijon (France) it was a question whether teaching girls was the work of the devil. In Dean Swift's time, it was discussed in literary circles whether it was best for a man's enjoyment to marry a woman of education, since learning was apt to turn a woman's brain. Sixty years ago, Sidney Smith declared that the immense disparity between the education of men and women could admit of no rational defence.

The Indian said that the business of wives was to pound rice. Demosthenes thought it was their business to make good housewives and be fruitful mothers. In Albania woman were regarded as better than donkeys to bear burdens, but but not so good as mules. Chivalry exalted them as goddesses and treated them as toys. In all ages men have complimented women, but compliment has been only a pretty mask for contempt. These compliments, made sometimes here, in 4th of July toasts, simply mean that we regard woman as inferior; and it is only recently that schools have been opened and education proffered to them; and even yet they cannot have access to the same sources of information, the same institutions, and the same means of development as men.

But, said Mr. Curtis, It may be asked: Is not the general sphere of woman determined by nature? I ask in turn: Is there any subject on which so much nonsense has been expended as on the sphere of woman? Why not suffer her sphere to disclose itself, as in the case of man? What could be known of men's sphere if they were not free to find it for themselves? Take freedom of choice and liberty of growth away from me and how can I know my sphere? And so, how can woman ever find her sphere if she have no chance to develop the capacity of her nature?

But some young man may ask: Do you deny that home is the proper empire of woman? Deny it! Bless your heart! No! But do you think that Heaven needs our help to keep her there? Do you believe that if we do not tie her to the cradle she will run away from it? He went on to maintain that Joan of Arc in her armor, Queen Victoria on her throne, Mrs. Stowe with her pen, Grace Darling with her boat, Florence Nightingale in the hospital, and Mrs. Patton at the helm of the ship, were as truly in their sphere as the woman with her broom.

A great change, he said, was going on. Women are being educated and opportunities are opening to them. They are clerks, postmasters, reporters, novel writers, doctors, editors, &c., &c., and yet, never before were they so truly refined and so enormously conspicuous in the social circle. Never before were our homes so elegant or so lovely, and never before were women so high in the estimation of men.

When one point is gained the rest is made easy. When once the tide rises, no prayer will hold the ocean back. The tide of humanity, liberty and justice lifts us all and carries us forward. We have left the old, and we must go on with the new. God helping us, we will yet find the true woman in our free American home.

This is a very imperfect sketch of this bold and manly argument in behalf of the free and full development of women, which, in defiance of all opposition, is making wonderful progress. The tide rises, and the lame and the slow are swept onward with the rushing waters.

BOOKEYE.

Letter from Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T. Nov. 2, 1871.

EDITOR BLADE:—Everything still remains quiet on the banks of Jordan. The long expected mormon war has not yet commenced, but the "President of the State of Deseret" and the god of the Mormons, Brigham Young, has fled the country. He was last seen making his way with an armed escort towards Mexico. Kimball and the late Attorney General of "Deseret," Hosea Stout, still remain in durance vile at Camp Douglas under a guard of United States soldiers. The story in the eastern papers that their arrest is merely nominal, and that a brother of Kimball was sworn in as deputy marshal to guard them, is incorrect, as they are guarded by two sentries, and a corporal remains with them day and night. Phil. Jones and two others were arrested on the 7th inst. for the murder of a man named Bennett two weeks ago. Jones surrendered himself the day following the murder and informed the authorities that Bennett had attempted to steal his horses and had mounted one horse and was driving off the balance, when he discovered him and shot him three times while he was mounted. The man Jones was allowed to go his way unmolested; the body of the murdered man was brought into the city and examined by the best surgeons in the city, who declare that the man was shot by persons standing over him. It is reported that Bennett knew too much and was put out of the way by order of the big chiefs of the Mormon church.

The grand jury meet again next Monday. There is lots of work for them to do.

The snows are already here to remain all winter, and winter in this part of the country lasts six months or more, and mining must be discontinued until the rays of the summer sun shall dissolve the beautiful white sheets which cover every mountain and hide the silver treasures from view. Our city is filled with hardy miners who are compelled to lay up for the long winter, but as soon as the weather will permit they will be ready with their picks and shovels to search for the hidden treasure. Every one here expects and are preparing for a grand rush here in the spring, as Utah is undoubtedly the richest territory in the United States.

To the unbelievers I would call attention to the late sale of the Sparrow Hawk mine to a company of English capitalists, for the nice little sum of $750,000! Look at the famous "Emma" mine, yielding a clear profit of $13,500 daily. The "Webster" sold two months ago for $80,000; worth to-day $300,000. The "Miller," owned by Aspinwall & Co., worth a couple of millions. The "Monarch," worth $150,000. The "Florence" and the "Summit," owned by Kneass, Hays & Co., will be worth untold thousands next summer, and I could name hundreds of others of the richest mines in the country. In fact, we are a happy people; Brigham Young," gone where the wood-bine twineth," polygamists, robbers and murderers being taught by the United States officials that the laws of the land must be obeyed, our silver mines worth untold millions, and a great rush expected in the spring. "How high is dot?

More anon. E. R. K.

LETTER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Ku Klux and their Operations.

YORKVILLE, S. C., Oct. 29, 1871.

ED. BLADE:—I am now at what is deemed the place of greater interest than any other in the South at this time. It is here that the Government has taken the Ku Klux, or the Invisible Empire, by the throat in real earnest. It was here that the Grand Jury of this county sat six days in this very month with reference to Ku Klux outrages, and was *not able to get any* testimony so as to make a presentment, though there had been at least a half dozen murders committed by the Klan, within sight of the steeples of this town.

I suppose you have learned that the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended in this and certain other counties adjacent, and since that there have been eighty-one arrests made by the United States Marshal and his deputies, with the help of the military of course. They have a very large county jail, but it is nearly full, and more are coming in daily. And the prisoners represent all grades. The big fish failed to jump over the net. There are six doctors, one Justice of the Peace, ten merchants and clerks, two lawyers; nearly all the rest are planters, and to make another classification, there are five Presbyterians, ten Seceders, fourteen Baptists, twenty-six Methodists, South. The remainder are fox hunters, and there are negroes, who, in humble imitation put on the disguises of K. K. to assist their white friends.

The evidence is conclusive, and abundant, nearly all from members of the Klan, who are coming in by tens and twenties surrendering themselves and telling all they know.

Attorney General Ackerman has been here for some two weeks or more. The United States District Attorney is here also. They had all the information necessary before a single arrest was made, and sprung the trigger all at once, but for all that a great many guilty have fled the country.

I will here give the opinion that it would have been utterly impossible to have proven a single one guilty by the victims or any one else outside the Klan, owing to the completeness of its disguises. And further, without the means that have been used—that is, the strong hand of the military, with the *habeas corpus* suspended—the Klan never would have divulged, though there were members who joined the order by compulsion, and are really and heartily glad that it is about to be broken up. Yet so complete was the terror and so dreadful the vengeance that even now, with the strong force here and vigorous and earnest measures taken, there are numbers who send in friends who ask if the Government intends not only to break up the Klans but to *keep it broken up.*

Col. Merrill commands at this place. The civil officers and deputies are quartered in the same building. There are about thirty persons members of the Klan outside, waiting their turn to testify, some of whom are very substantial looking men, but the others are from their "appearance and dialect" evidently of what is in Dixie known as the "poor whites," and that of the hard order.

Before the events of the past few days I was sure, as I thought, that there were no white Republicans in South Carolina, but within the past few days I have met with a great many of the smaller planters who voted the Republican ticket at the last election, but now have sons in jail here, were brow-beaten and persecuted till they joined the Klan, to save their fathers from abuse, and will be shown to have assisted in some of the coldest murders ever committed from the time Cain slew Abel. To October the 27th, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one persons were killed.

I this evening conversed with a merchant who voted the Republican ticket, but had to join the Klan or leave the country and lose nearly everything he was worth—for he had the most of his capital advanced on the cotton crop. He is now alarmed, for they may burn him up; for he will be an important witness, and will prove the identity of perhaps three hundred members of the order, and will show that the main object of the organization was to stamp out the Republican party, and defeat the late amendments to the Constitution. On this, the testimony of all the witnesses who belonged to the "Invisible Empire" is very distinct.

But the most remarkable part of the history of the rise and fall of the "Invisible Empire," when it is written, will be splendid success the Democratic party, with the aid of a few soft Republicans, have had through their impudence and check in bamboozling the country so long with regard to this terrible treason and black conspiracy. Oh how I wish that the whole American people could be here just long enough to hear the tales of the poor victims and what they have suffered, but can't tell who did it, and then turn to the members who can tell all about how the whipping was done; how the vote was taken; how they did so and so to poor wretches they had never before seen, because they were *ordered* to by the chief. Yes, and what chiefs! They have two in prison here, and I suppose them to be just such looking men as Herod would have sought to strangle the babes had he wanted it done at small prices.

Attorney Gen Akerman leaves for Washington in the morning. There have been several lawyers here from different parts of the State, feeling around to know how the land lay, but Mr. Akerman is possessed of that excellent reticence that is so necessary some times.

FAMA.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business Tuesday were: Coin, $93 617,108; currency, $6 539,532; coin certificates, $18 744 900.

A New York garroter has been sentenced to eight years in prison.

That establishment, has established his claim to a fortune in England, which will give him one million five hundred thousand dollars.

A reservoir of oil was struck Monday night on the farm of George Hudson, in Dickson county, about thirty miles from Nashville. The flow of oil is estimated at one hundred gallons per day.

Thomas E. Norwood, a moderate Democrat of Savannah, to the U. S. Senate.

Governor Fairchilds of Wisconsin, has authorized the furnishing of three thousand feet of lumber, free of expense, to every family who will rebuild on their lots recently devastated by fire.

The Philadelphia Board of Health report shows the number of cases of small pox last week to have been 491, showing a falling off from the previous week of 85 cases.

The American and British Commission met Tuesday, but owing to the absence of Judge Frazer no business was transacted. The President has appointed Nelson J. Turney, the new Ohio member, Indian Peace Commissioner, to fill the vacancy created some time ago by the resignation of ex-Senator Lane of Indiana. Turney is a wealthy farmer well known in Ohio.

A man named Hoover was arrested at the Treasury Department for obtaining money under false pretenses. It appears he represented to some ladies that he would, for a pecuniary consideration, obtain them situations in the department, and informed others employed there that charges had been preferred against them, but for certain sums of money he would have the charges withdrawn. Several ladies were duped by the swindler.

Official returns of the late Minnesota election are not all in, but enough to show that Gov. Austin will have a majority of at least 13,000. It has now reached 10,660, and the *Press* estimates the districts from which no returns have been received will give 2,800 more. The Legislature stands on joint ballot 101 Republicans to 46 Democrats. The Senate 31 Republicans to 10 Democrats; the House 70 Republicans to 36 Democrats.

The statement in a Pittsburgh special to the Cincinnati *Times* of the 11th inst., that a bank in Parkersburg had suffered a heavy loss, put at sixty thousand dollars, in consequence of two important failures of oil dealers in Pittsburg connected with the bull ring of 1869, is entirely without foundation. No Parkersburg (West Virginia) bank is at all concerned in it. The name is confounded with Parker's Landing, Pennsylvania, where the oil dealers referred to did their business.

In the trot between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy at Philadelphia for $2,000 Monday afternoon, the Maid won in three straight heats. Time, 2:25½, 2:19, and 2:23. Track heavy.

Telegrams from London report that the settlement of the new United States loan is proceeding favorably, and the rate of discount thereon has advanced to 1 3-4 and 1 7-8 per cent. Money was easy, and open money market was 3 per cent.

Admiral Porter's health is considerably improved, and though he is confined to the house, he is engaged on business connected with building two iron torpedo boats authorized by Congress, one of which will be constructed according to his own plan.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the case of Traber against Sheridan, has decided that current authority does not make a seat in Congress a privilege from the service of a civil process, nor does the Constitution indicate any way that he is so exempt.

In the United States District Court at Baltimore on Monday, the case of John W. Fields, colored, against the Baltimore City Passenger Railway, the plaintiff recovered forty dollars damages. In consequence of this decision negroes are now admitted into all street cars in the city. Fields had been ejected on account of his color.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The following is a correct account of the quarantine: The steamship Franklin, of the New Baltic Lloyd Line, arrived here on Saturday night, with a number of cases of cholera. She sailed from Stettin, October 10th, touching Copenhagen and Christians Oct. 12th. At the latter port she had 22 cabin and 611 steerage passengers and a crew of 67 men. Ten days out, the first case of cholera made its appearance among the steerage passengers, and when the steamer put into Halifax to obtain coal, there had been nearly one hundred cases of cholera and choleric diarrhœa, of which forty proved fatal since leaving Halifax. One death occurred to-day, and twelve patients suffering from cholera were sent to West Bank Hospital. The well passengers were transferred to U. S. steamer Delaware, lately fitted up as receiving ship by quarantine authorities. The Franklin, after transfer of passengers, was ordered to lower quarantine, where she will be thoroughly disinfected and detained until it is thought safe to allow her to come to the city.

Fourteen additional cholera patients from the steamer Franklin have been admitted to the West Bank Hospital.

Members of the Brooklyn Investigating Committee say they have evidence showing that about four thousand fraudulent votes were cast. They are sanguine that canvassers will be compelled to give certificates of election to a majority of the Republican candidates on the county ticket and all the Republican candidates, including Mayor, on the city ticket. The report will be ready about Friday, when warrants will be issued for the ballot stuffing. Mayor Kalbfleisch professes to be satisfied that he obtained more honest votes than Powell or Booth, and will contest the right to office in the courts. He says if Powell takes the seat, an election in the spring will be provided for, when it is believed that he will be elected.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The probabilities of Tweed fleeing from the city are still the subject of much discussion. It is stated on very reliable authority that he has about perfected his arrangements for flight; that any moment may witness his departure. Yesterday he was said to be trying to dispose of his stock in the Erie Railway. Well informed Tammanyites think it will take him some time to render portable his great wealth, but it is definitely known that most, if not all, his property has been undergoing conversion into greenbacks for a long while past, and that his many assignments make it a matter of ease for him to leave on short notice.

In the Fisk-Mansfield injunction suit, Judge Brady, of this city, granted an order to show cause why Judge Pratt's order recalling the case in Brooklyn, should be set aside. Arguments will be heard to-day. There is every indication of a protracted and exciting litigation growing out of these prosecutions.

A Honolulu letter of the 24th ult., gives the details of the loss of the American brig Shuttloff which was wrecked on July 3d in a gale on the Pacific on the passage from San Francisco to Honolulu. All the crew died on the wreck, and when the steamship Moses Taylor fell in with her on the 18th of October, Captain Hopkins was found barely alive. The rest of the crew and four passengers perished from hunger and hardships.

A Raleigh dispatch states that a late raid of troops into the town of Shelby at night caused a stampede of the inhabitants in their night clothes, but no arrests of Ku Klux were made.

Controller Green has removed all the Tammany clerks in the different markets. He also yesterday paid over one hundred and sixty thousand dollars to the Department of Instruction, for teachers' salaries.

A member of the Brooklyn investigating committee states that the evidence is conclusive that Booth, Republican, for Mayor, was counted out by fraud.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen on the 12th, increased their committee to canvass votes, and finding evidence of fraud have certified the election inspectors to appear before them.

The Reform leaders are receiving hundreds of communications from prominent Democrats in the west and interior of the State, urging the formation of a new organization upon a reform basis and rejoicing at the downfall of corrupt Tammany.

The Health Board feel no uneasiness about the cholera, but profess to have relative to small pox. Only eight new cases occurred in the whole city since Saturday.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—J. R. Murray, a farmer at Pleasant Hill, Miami Co., Ohio, was murdered Saturday night by John Cecil. Cause, Whiskey.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—From statistics furnished by the committee appointed to report on Presbyterianism in Cincinnati, it appears that within the city limits and including Cumminsville, there are eighteen churches, three thousand five hundred members, and from twelve to fourteen thousand under spiritual care. These organizations have church edifices estimated at $900,000.—The average annual expense of maintaining the churches is about $70,000, or $20 per member.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 14.—Nothing of interest occurred in court to-day. The grand jury convened at an early hour, and retired for business in charge of the Marshal. It is said that a number of well known citizens, polygamists, are making arrangements to send away their plural wives, should the decisions in the forthcoming trials for lascivious cohabitation go against the defendants. Nobody believes that any of the well to do Mormons think of abandoning their present homes and their property because of the enforcement of the law against polygamy. The Mormons claim earnestly to believe that their plural wife doctrine is of God, but many of them begin to express grave doubts as to the expediency of continuing its practice in violation of law.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Tribune has an article on the corruption of Judiciary, showing how Judges of the Supreme Court of this city carried on corrupt practices. By reference to the system years ago, when Tweed was a bankrupt, he applied to Judge Barnard, and through his influence obtained a diploma from a law college, and consequently admission to the bar, although he had never read a law book, and there after numerous cases were referred to him by which large sums were realized.

Judge Barnard has his referees in his relatives. Judge Cardoza selects members from the Tammany organization and so on through the list. Investigation into the subject is to be made by the Bar Association. Perhaps a law will be enacted next Legislature abolishing the reference system.

Ingersoll has not yet been arrested. The sheriff seems to have done nothing to apprehend him.

It is the intention of Tweed to resign; and it is asserted from high authority that it is not probable that General McClellan will accept his place. Tweed is very reticent as to his intentions, but states that he will remain in the city and certainly take his seat in the Legislature.

Sweeny is arranging his affairs for an extensive European tour, where he expects to remain until after the Presidential campaign of 1872.

Police Justices Shandley and Ledwith are about to effect a change in their jurisdictions so as to place both in better positions in regard to their constituents. In a suit brought by the widow of a passenger killed by the explosion of the Staten Island steamer Westfield, to recover damages from the owners of the vessel, yesterday, set up a plea that the passengers had no right on the boat, because under a law of the State Sunday traveling is a misdemeanor.

Last night's storm in this city was the severest known for years. Large numbers of trees, awnings, and chimneys were blown down, causing much damage throughout the city and Brooklyn. On the Jersey side, the rivers, flats and roads between Jersey City and Hoboken, are covered to the depth of from two to three feet, by a heavy flow of the tide, compelling a cessation of travel for several hours. The lower parts of Brooklyn are overflowed, but no great damage is feared. Many wrecks have been heard from on Long Island coast.

Henry Stopel, his wife and three children, passengers on the ship Martin Fletcher, from Hamberg to New York, which arrived at Jersey City, yesterday, are in a state of destitution having been robbed by emigrant swindlers in this city.

A Vienna letter states that the retirement of the late Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Count Beust, is probably due to the fact that he was believed to be assisting secretly the Hohenwarth party, while retaining the leadership of the Liberals.

There was much jubilation in Vienna among the Liberal Constitutionalists over the resignation of the Hohenwarth party.

The Herald says Butler, Schurz, Conkling have been holding a consultation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this week.

There are no tidings of the Grand Duke yet.

The gale last night had the effect to drive many vessels bound in, off shore.

Advices from Africa say that on the west coast the people are dying off from small pox like rotten sheep. The deaths number over twenty per cent. of those attacked. The Juja men and priests are very busy instilling into the minds of the ignorant natives that the disease is a judgement of their Juja or God-son on the people for so many of them embracing Christianity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. [illegible] Tennessee, was before the grand jury of the district on Monday in the case of ex-Representative Stokes and Victor G. Powell, charged with defrauding the government. This is the only witness that has yet appeared before the grand jury, but documentary evidence has been submitted.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 14.—Official returns of the late election are not all in, but enough to show that Gov. Austin will have a majority of at least 13,000. It has now reached 10,660, and the Press estimates the districts from which no returns have been received, will give 2,800 more. The Legislature stands on joint ballot 101 Republicans to 46 Democrats. The Senate 31 Republicans to 10 Democrats. The House 70 Republicans to 36 Democrats.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Letters from Constantinople represent that cholera is spreading in that city. The number of deaths are increasing daily.

Scott Russell writes to the papers today, giving a history of the so-called social movement. He says that if Prince Albert had been living he would have been its leader. The movement originated in the proposed union between the peers and workingmen. He denies, most positively, that its objects or methods were political or revolutionary. He strongly advocates perseverence in the effort in the interest of social progress reform.

In a letter to the London Times, dated the first inst., from Persia, an English official states that the people there are more emaciated than ever. At least twenty-five hundred besiege the English residency for food every morning, and in their rush actually crushed two women to death. Infants and young children are lying about the streets scarcely recognizable as human beings.

An interesting case is pending in the United States Supreme Court affecting Judicial proceedings in Utah. Two years ago a Gentile firm in Salt Lake City sustained damage to the extent of twenty thousand dollars by destruction of their stock of liquors by order of the City Justice for non-payment of license. The firm brought suit against the city under Territorial laws, and a verdict was rendered in the United States District Court in their favor for the loss sustained. The city appealed to the Supreme Court and a jury should therefore be summoned by the Territorial Marshal instead of the United States Marshal. The higher court affirmed the decision of the court below, and an appeal was taken by counsel for the city to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of the latter is anxiously awaited by the Mormons, as it collaterally involves the legality of the Grand Jury summoned by the United States Marshal, which lately found indictments against Hawkins, Brigham Young and other prominent Mormons, under territorial law.

LIFE IN PRISON

The Eccentricities of a Penitentiary Convict of Thirty-five Years' Service.

[From the Ohio Statesman.]

The Portsmouth *Times* of a recent date contained the following paragraph concerning a historic character at the Penitentiary:

"John Gall, of Stark county, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life October 31, 1836, his crime being murder in the second degree. He is now seventy-two years of age, nearly half of which has been spent in the Penitentiary. In accord with other papers in the State, we are in favor of his release. His age would probably be sufficient guarantee for his good conduct during the brief remnant of his natural life. He would not recognize the world he left thirty-five years ago."

Probably without a full acquaintance with the circumstances of the case, the *Times* makes a recommendation suggested by mistaken humanitarianism. It would be absolute cruelty to discharge John Gall from the prison, even if the terms of his sentence had been fulfilled. He is one of the established characters of the institution, and probably wouldn't vamose if tendered liberty; indeed, his confinement is merely nominal, his mental faculties being so impaired that he cannot appreciate discipline, and his physical disabilities being such that he is not valuable in the workshops. His lunacy is not of the kind requiring restraint, and he is permitted to wander around the yard at will, apparently happy in imaginary wealth and domination. It required a walk of several minutes through the yard, in company with one of the prison officers, yesterday morning, before we found the venerable prisoner, leaning on his cane and complacently viewing the busy scenes in the workshops, all of which he believes he owns. In his estimation the riches of Crœsus are but as a drop in the bucket to the enormity of his possessions and pecuniary transactions; he could easily pay the National debt, and relieve Boss Tweed of his little difficulties without drawing on his banker, and could settle the vexed question of revenue in a twinkling. He has long since superseded the State of Ohio in the proprietorship of the prison grounds, and does an outside banking business which he counts in hundreds of tons of dollars. The most singular part of his hallucination is his belief that he prosecutes his immense transactions outside of the walls at night. Nearly every morning he has stories to tell of the fabulous quantities of money gained the night before, through his own enterprise or that of his numerous agents. When asked yesterday morning if he had been out Monday night, he replied that he had not but had sent some of his men; he himself had been below (pointing to the ground) the profits of the night's operations he did not regard as amounting to much—only a few tons of silver and a cart load or two of gold had been collected. In consequence of this meager business Gall was in a bad humor, and not disposed to converse freely, restlessly moving about and exhibiting a desire to move to some other part of the yard to superintend some of his manifold business operations.

This singular man has been in this demented condition for more than ten years; although too feeble to work, he looks as though he might survive ten years more. If turned out upon the world he would be completely lost. In his own imagination he has the most unbounded liberty, and possesses what the world mainly strives for, wealth without limit. He would regard the freedom that the Governor could bestow with the most lively contempt.

Brigham Young's Finances.

From the Salt Lake Review, Nov. 6.

On the eve of Brigham's departure a levy was made upon the several quorums of Seventies, Twelves, etc., and even women (a very few) borrowed a small amount to pay for bonds and attorneys on the part of the prophet, after his departure. In this way about ten thousand dollars were raised outside of perhaps every public treasury, especially the municipal, which does not admit of even report to the tax and license payers. When the matter shall be fully investigated, it will most likely be found that funds for a future settlement have been amply provided. In order to save the English bank deposit and the ready cash on hand, the several quorums of Seventies and the several smaller lights have advanced the necessary traveling expenses for the present; which must be admitted to be very clever on the part of the dyed in the wool saints.

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3	"	Crying-Colic or Teething of Infants	25
4	"	Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5	"	Dysentery, Griping Bilious Colic	25
6	"	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	25
7	"	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8	"	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	"	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10	"	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11	"	Suppressed or Irregular Periods	25
12	"	Whites, too Profuse Period	25
13	"	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14	"	Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas	25
15	"	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16	"	Fever and Agues, Chills Fever, Ague	50
17	"	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	50
18	"	Opthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19	"	Catarrh Acute or Chronic, Influenza	50
20	"	Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs	50
21	"	Asthma, Suppressed Breathing	50
22	"	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
23	"	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24	"	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25	"	Dropsy and Scanty Secretions	50
26	"	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	50
27	"	Kidney Disease, Gravel	50
28	"	Nervous Debility, Involuntary Discharges	1 00
29	"	Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30	"	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	50
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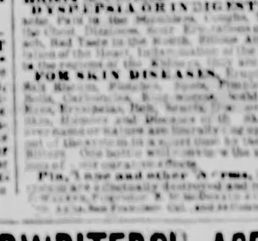

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TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1871.

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THIS WEEK'S BLADE.

We lay before our readers this week the following very rich variety of reading matter:

1ST PAGE.—Two choice stories entitled, "Nabb's Husband" and "A Mutual Runaway," and the following interesting miscellaneous articles:—How the Chicago Relief is Distributed—The Mormon Problem—Indian Sensations.

2ND PAGE.—Editorials on Brighter Prospects for Manufactures—The Uprising of the People—Brigham Emancipation—Postal Telegraphy—Miscellaneous Politics—The Ohio Legislature of 1868—Editorial Notes, Gossip and Miscellany. A beautiful Poem entitled, "In the Storm," by Prof. T. C. READE.

3D PAGE.—Agricultural Department, opening with a fine poem entitled "Country Children," and followed with two columns of interesting miscellany.

4TH PAGE.—Editorials on Barbarism of the Naval School—Democratic Tactics—Restoration of Charles Sumner—The Cholera—Paying off the National Debt—Editorial Notes.

5TH PAGE.—Dr. MILLER'S Wanderings in the West, two of "Buckeye's" very interesting Washington letters, and several columns of carefully condensed news of the week.

6TH PAGE.—Two and a half columns of Young Folks' Department, which will be found very interesting reading for young folks of any age between eight and eighty. Two columns of Wit and Humor and nearly two of Miscellany.

7TH PAGE.—A capital report by "Buckeye" of Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS' lecture in Washington on the WOMAN MOVEMENT; letters from Utah and from South Carolina, and news of the week.

8TH PAGE.—Over two columns of ANSWERS to Correspondents, to which the reader will find a rich fund of interesting and valuable information. This Department of the BLADE is steadily growing in favor among our readers, and it is our intention still to add to its interest and value.

On this page also will be found several columns of news, together with the latest market reports.

This is a table of contents which for interest, variety and real value to the reader, we think it will be difficult to surpass. Let us ask *you*, reader, to call the attention of your neighbors to it.

PUBLISH THE RECORD.

A Democratic paper copies, with evident relish, a statement from the *Nation* of last week to the effect that Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED has a book in which he has entered the sum paid last winter to the various Republican legislators for their votes, and that if TWEED finds that the game is up with him he will publish the record of perfidy and crime which he holds. This Democratic paper hopes that he will publish it. So do we. Nothing could please the Republicans of the country better than to have Mr. TWEED make a clean breast of the whole matter. We should accept it as a measure of atonement for their own crimes, if the rogues in the Democratic party will tell all they know of the misdoings and corruptions of their confederates, who may claim to be Republicans. No better service can they perform for the country at large. This falling out of rogues will be a happy thing for the Republican party, not only in the defeat of the Tammany Democracy, but in getting rid of the perfidious and villainous traitors who may have thrust themselves on the party to subserve the purposes of Tammany thieves.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* closes an article on the late elections as follows:

"This unanimously gives the year 1871 to the Democrats. Of the States and Territories that have held elections this year, three that have gone Democratic can be counted upon hand. They are NEW MEXICO, TEXAS, KENTUCKY, MARYLAND and WEST VIRGINIA. The prospects for the great election to take place next year were never so bright as now. Nevertheless, economy, justice, honesty, the Republican party has commended itself to the country. For its corruption, its alliance with fraud, its lack of principle, the Democratic party stands denounced before the people and the nations. NEW DEPARTURES, PASSIVE POLICIES, or what not, are powerless to save it. The terrible rebuke it has received is its last condemnation. Let it go. The Republic will be the better for its overthrow."

☞ The recent elections are likely to have a good effect upon the South. They will satisfy the parties there who have encouraged the infidelities of the Ku Klux gang, that the Northern Democracy is unable to aid them in their attempt to bring the negro under their control, and it is hoped that they will now be willing to obey the laws and strive to become good and peaceable citizens.

BARBARITIES AT THE NAVAL SCHOOL.

The navy department has recently dismissed a cadet or two from the Naval Academy at Annapolis for committing outrages on the persons of lately arrived students. An example or two of discipline has been executed on cadets at West Point. These instances have been very satisfactory to the public, who feel that if the students who are being educated at the nation's expense cannot be taught to be gentlemen the institutions had better be abolished and the business of educating officers for the army and navy be attained through other methods.

It appears, however, that so far as the Naval Academy is concerned, these cases of discipline have had no restraining effect. A despatch from Washington states that the Board are now investigating fifteen cases of hazing, as it is called. The Board has recommended the dismissal of fifteen cadets, and the department has concluded to dismiss five. The investigation developed a condition of things that Apache savages might well be ashamed of, and that the students have committed acts of cruelty and folly that even the Apaches would not commit upon their own friends. It was to proof that "one of the cadets was held and made to drink a mug of mixture composed of castor oil, mustange, ink, tooth powder and quinine, and another held out of the fifth story of a building by his heels till he was nearly dead. A third was taken out at night and made to kneel before the Hendrick monument on the ground and pray for the President, the American eagle, the star spangled banner, and, lastly, his persecutors." We can only wonder that young men aspiring to positions which only gentlemen should fill, should be suffered to depraved to perpetrate such folly and crime. These proceedings would seem to suggest that intoxicating stimulants flowed a little too freely in the vicinity of the Academy, for without their presence we think it hardly possible that young men could engage in such shameful excesses. We have no doubt that the government will put its condemning brand with sufficient distinctness on such criminal proceedings. God pity the sailors and marines who should have to submit to the tyranny of such officers as the cadets who committed these outrages would make.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.

The Democratic party is panic stricken. The fear and dismay is complete and universal. The November elections have completed the work of discomfiture and demoralization. With the downfall of Tammany, the last hope perished. The leaders of the Democracy make no effort to conceal their discouragement and bewilderment as regards the future. They persist, however, in their opposition to the Administration, and in attempts to devise some new political combination with which to defeat GEN. GRANT in the national contest of 1872.

The leaders at New York and Washington have been holding conferences, and the plan of proceeding most popular among them at present is to encourage the disaffected and so-called conservative Republicans to make a choice of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and then for the Democratic National Convention to refuse to make nominations for the offices. It is evident, however, that this course will be decided upon until after a consultation is had among the Democratic members of Congress.

These leaders are mistaken as to the extent of any disaffection existing in the Republican party. There are a few sore, petulant, disappointed men in the Republican ranks, as may be found in all successful political bodies. But there is no complaint, or shadow of complaint among the masses. The confidence of the nation in the Administration is unbroken. Within the party there has been free and independent criticism, and the government has been compelled to hear and heed it. But in all its acts there has been such manifest integrity, such fidelity to principles and pledges, and withal such wisdom and success in financial and political measures, that, with the exception of that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, no administration has, after three years' service, stood so high in the confidence of its party and of the people. Much fault has been found, it is true. So there was with the Administrations of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN. There can be no stop put to fault-finding, because no Administration can be chosen which can be faultless or infallible. But Gen. GRANT'S Administration has been so eminently true to duty and so wisely practical, and so successful in its management of the most difficult and delicate questions, that the country is in no mood for change, no matter who may move in that direction. This Administration has a positive character of its own, and does not live on the pettiness of the Democracy. Therefore all attempts to form successful combinations will prove abortive.

There is in the Democratic party, to, a vast body of resolute men who are Democrats, *copperhead*, reconstructing Democrats, who, however misdirected or wrong-headed, are nevertheless honestly in all their convictions. They will vote their principles, or they will not vote at all. If they cannot vote for a Democrat of their own type, they would be as apt to vote for GEN. GRANT as for any Republican who would be put up against him. They go in for no "new departures" either but men or measures. This large class of men will not stand still to be used by men who care for no principle as that they can get office. Lack of principle will kill the new combination, should its conceivers have strength to bring it to the birth.

☞ The courts still continue to give decisions against the right of women to vote, but the does not stop agitation, nor does it in all cases prevent them from voting. If they keep on as they have begun, everywhere trying to vote, and occasionally slipping a ballot into the closely guarded ballot box, they may soon establish precedents, which may be quite as potential in influencing the judicial mind, as written law, or the absence of written law, in their favor.

RESTORATION OF CHARLES SUMNER.

We rejoice to see it stated in the gossip of Washington that there is considerable talk among the Senators who are now in Washington about restoring CHARLES SUMNER to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The movement may revive some unpleasant feeling, but time enough has elapsed to cool the hot blood created by the excitement of the last session, and all parties, we trust, are in a calmer and more conciliatory mood of mind. There should be no demand made on Mr. SUMNER or his friends for concessions, but simply such a revision of committees as may appropriately take place at the beginning of a session be quietly made, in which the Massachusetts Senator shall be placed in the position he is so eminently fitted for. His removal was a great mistake—an error which is still a source of weakness to the Administration and the cause it represents. As we enter upon preparations for the campaign of 1872, no better or wiser movement could be made than to restore SENATOR SUMNER to his old position. We would not desire a revival of the old bitterness, but we hope that such good sense and moderation will prevail in Republican councils that it will be quietly done. This would give great satisfaction to the Republican party all over the country.

THE UNWELCOME VISITOR.

We regret to notice that some of our brethren of the press are disposed to speak lightly of the danger to be apprehended from Cholera in 1872. Such expressions can only result from a superficial study given to the subject. The cold weather of the winter may stay the outbreak of disease, but the experience of the past warns us that it may hide during the winter to stalk forth in the ensuing summer all the bolder for its long enjoyed rest. The New York *Tribune* of the 15th talks plainly as follows in reference to the danger in that city:

Let us have no folly about the cholera whether panic or spider. Too dreaded disease is on our shores. The season is favorable, the condition of the city is frightfully unfavorable. To send a panic out of the arrival of twenty-five cholera patients in a vessel on board which very one have died would be foolish; to neglect present peril would be no less so. We need not be alarmed at anything but the indifference with which our unwelcome visitor is contemplated. We can afford to be calm; we cannot risk indifference. The city must be fortified against the disease which is already here while we were contemplating ourselves on an escape which we have not deserved; for just now the city is specially defenseless with respect to an invasion of contagious disease. Never, probably, was it so filthy, and never before were so many pestilence-inviting accumulations spread over the city. And if what the season is far advanced into winter, this fact alone will not save us from a deadly pestilence if it once secures foothold within the city limits. If we do not at once secure cleanliness of some reformation of the shameful and disreputable expedient of Manhattan Island, we may as well conceive that there is nothing to prevent the pestilence from marching over it from one end to the other.

The city, debt laden and often-taxed though it be, must not be left an easy victim to the plague. We can postpone all other internal improvements—but this one of a restored cleanliness. We can put up with the menace of unemployed labor, but not with that of the grim destroyer which waits a question to see whether the city shall still be ready for its entrance, or shall have its sewers, lanes, byways, and markets swept, garnished and cleansed.

THE CHOLERA.

The Chicago *Tribune* remarks that during the anxious watch of our people for the arrival of the Russian Prince ALEXIS, another guest, not so welcome, made his appearance on our shores. ALEXIS has now arrived, and the smiles of his admirers his account are at an end. He will be the guest of his peers and the smiles of beauty and the festivities of the gay will attend him wherever he goes. The other guest, the cholera will not be so select in his associations, nor will he stand upon ceremony. Uninvited he will stalk forth among the common people, and before he is done with will visit all classes with impartiality. There are now enough sick with cholera, at quarantine, in New York, to sow the seeds of the dreadful plague all over the land. Upon the action of the health authorities at New York the safety of the other cities of the country largely depends. Once let it break over quarantine, into the filthy dens of New York, and the whole country may tremble with dread of the monster plague. It will gather strength in the winter for a march over every line of railroad into every town and city of the west. It is extremely doubtful if all the vigilance which can be used can altogether stay the march of the destroyer, seeing he has gained a passage over the sea to this continent. Once let a cholera panic break out, and we may well tremble for the result. The *Tribune* recommends Chicago to adopt precautions during the winter, by saying:

"It will be too late next spring and summer to theorize on the origin of cholera, or to bring forward the thousand and one cherished remedies for cure. What is now wanted is wisdom and intelligent acting before cold weather sets in. Crush it out now! Let whatever help there is out. In our own city the fire has been a purifier, and will help us to resist the coming danger, to a large extent. The time of the arrival is uncertain, but it gives to the winter to prepare ourselves to meet it. We can only organize to battle if the cholera finds us unprepared to fight against it. Chicago has eminently had her full share of poverty. If of human origin, we have reaped an abundant harvest from the sufferings of our fellows. If of disease, we have received our chastisement without unnecessary repining. It is time now that we have that pluck and energy to gather and build up again on our ruins, we cannot. It may be vainly thought not to admit this new horror, and to ignore it, whatever some may of quarantining. Let us, therefore, put ourselves in readiness to meet it like sensible. The time is short, a sufficient one. With a common sense, and with one-tenth of our city treasury purified up the law, we can meet it. If it arrives, and at least keep it within bounds."

This is the course we have insisted upon as imperatively demanded in this city. There is ample time for preparations to be made without exciting the least alarm. Let the germs of the pestilence be destroyed, and when the contagion shall sweep by on wings of wind it will find nothing to batten itself upon.

☞ The census of 1872 will begin early. The Connecticut Temperance men have called a State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers, to meet in New Haven, December 13. On the same day the Democrats of New Hampshire will hold their State Convention in Concord. The Labor Reformers of New Hampshire will meet December 7.

ABOUT PAYING OFF THE DEBT.

A New York paper admits that Secretary BOUTWELL has done wonders in paying off the war debt at the rate of a hundred millions a year. As a financier he is entitled to the credit of accomplishing what he set out to do. It is intimated, however, that while the Secretary has doubtless thought this the best course to pursue, he has also been actuated by a desire to glorify himself and the administration, more than by a regard for the welfare of the whole country, and that by collecting a vast income by heavy imposts on foreign goods, he has enriched his own section of the country. This journal contends that we have a war tax imposed in time of peace, and that the tax is too great.

We protest against this undeserved imputation against the motives of the Secretary, and also against any impeachment of the wisdom of his policy in this particular. He has, doubtless, had an honest ambition to add to his own fame, and to command public confidence for the party he has so nobly served. But the demand of the time has been to establish the credit of the country on an enduring basis. That credit had been impaired in foreign money markets by the declaration of anti-war men that the war debt never could be paid. This made it impossible for us to get loans from abroad except upon extortionate rates of interest. It was necessary that a demonstration be made of the ability of the country to pay its war debt, both principal and interest, and also to prove that we and not only the means but the disposition to pay it. The party in power has had a powerful party in its front which has more than once blated at repudiation and would its chieftains once more grasp the helm of the ship of State. Both at home and abroad we needed a basis of confidence established. This basis the Secretary has laid. Now, under the direction of the Secretary himself, the officers of his department are preparing schedules showing how far reductions may be safely made. Congress will be advised to cut down the revenues and to reduce taxation. This has been done twice already. The time for a third systematic reduction is at hand.

But we beg of our representatives not to let the burdens of New York importers be the only ones which shall be lightened. Let the coffee, sugar, tea and tobacco, which the workingmen of the country consider as necessary to their subsistence and comfort, be relieved of the undue burden they have carried. There is a clamor for the taking off of the income tax from the rich, and the reduction of duties on the diaries and trippers with which people of wealth and fashion adorn themselves. The men who work on farms, who delve in mines, who hammer in the shops, and drive the machinery of our manufactories, our steamboats and our locomotives, all ask that first of all, the government exact less of the weekly pittance upon which the comfort of their families depends. They cannot send a heavy lobby to Congress to plead for them, but the press must speak for them. Let the poor man's luxuries be spared before we borrow trouble about the taxes of the rich, or the duties paid by New York importers on fineries which it will hurt no one to do without.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

In the organization of a Vessel Owner's Association, at Louisville, we have an intimation that the work of preserving our internal navigation interests is to receive more close attention and a more vigilant and vigorous guardianship than heretofore. The organization we allude to will serve as a sort of congress in which the lake and river navigation interests shall be duly protected against oppressive legislation, either from the states or the general government. The capital and enterprise embarked in railroad enterprises have been zealously engaged in pushing their claims, and in the interest which the erection of vast lines for overland transportation has created our internal navigation interests have been overshadowed and injured. Both at the South and in the West there is a popular awakening to the necessity of increasing lake, river and canal tonnage, and of improving all water courses in the interest of those branches of agricultural and manufacturing industry, whose raw materials or products cannot bear the expense of transportation by rail. Congress has been too often and too easily persuaded to allow the building of bridges, without draw bridges, over navigable rivers, which will at no distant day be regarded as highways of internal commerce. Our canals and such water improvements have been allowed to run down and to pass under the control of railway companies. The bad economy of this course is now widely apprehended, and we confidently look for a marked and beneficial change in this particular.

THE LOGGAN LAW.—A dispatch from XENIA, Ohio, says: The great liquor case, under the new State law, which has been occupying the attention of the Supreme Court for the last ten days, and which is the first case of the kind in the county, was finished last night. The jury awarded the plaintiff, JANE DOE, $1,200 damages, which she has sustained by the defendant GILMORE selling her husband said liquor. GILMORE is a wealthy German, and the case will go before the Supreme Court.

☞ Secretary BOUTWELL, it is reported, will give urgent upon Congress the necessity of legislation providing for the payment in Europe of the interest of our bonds held abroad. This was an original part of the Secretary's funding scheme, but was rejected by Congress. The experience of the Treasury Department has confirmed the wisdom of that suggestion, if not not its absolute necessity in order to secure the placing of any large share of our new loan in the European market.

☞ GOUGH has been obliged to cancel several lecture engagements on account of a severe cold, which he fears will result in pneumonia or consumption.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The people who are so intent on exterminating the Indians, and who are so eager to declare that they can never be civilized, must occasionally pause to consider facts like this: "Indians still exist in the State of New York as a distinct tribe. The Onondagas live on a reservation of 12,000 acres in a beautiful valley near Syracuse. This tribe never had more than five hundred members, and it is now nearly four hundred strong. The Indians are considerably advanced in morals and civilization, and support two flourishing churches." We have heard of examples of this kind in the West, also. There is then a little hope, and the efforts of the administration to bring about a peaceful settlement with the Indians, are not to be scorned at even in the face of the recent slaughter by the Apaches. This question is one not to be considered in hot blood, but to be discussed as we would discuss any other. Men like Mr. Turvey go as observers, and on the reports of such men a good policy is more likely to be inaugurated, than on mere hearsay evidence.

The question of heating passenger cars is being discussed by eastern papers, and the stove system comes in for general condemnation. It is claimed that the system of heating by steam has been tried with eminent success, and that it is safe and not expensive. Each car is provided with a system of pipes laid along the base and extending under the seats. The cars are then connected with each other and the locomotives by means of flexible pipes similar to those employed when atmospheric breaks are used, and steam from the boiler is distributed evenly throughout the train, heating the cars from the bottom, warming without vitiating the air, and admitting of good ventilation at all times. The question is one that concerns the public very much. Very few people travel any distance without carrying away from the cars with them some of the bad effects of the ride. It is but just to say that they should look for the best possible system of heating and ventilating cars, as the question of good health is one of the most important.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of yesterday, has this paragraph: "There are crimes for the punishment of which the ordinary processes of the law seem too slow to satisfy the demands of justice. And while we would in no case advocate the lynching of criminals, still, if the assassin of the Nash family in Indiana should, this morning, be found committing the like horror in Texas, at Charlestown, we opine the community would not feel terribly outraged, and would counsel more freely when they learned that the fiends were placed beyond the possibility of repeating their fearful crime." How plainly the *Enquirer* can see an outrage in Indiana, and how obtuse the same paper is when an outrage is committed in South Carolina. The feeling expressed in regard to the Indiana outrage is a natural one, with the circumstances before the writer. Why won't the same human nature see fiends in their proper light in every State?

In the counties of South Carolina infested by Ku Klux, negroes are whipped unmercifully because they voted radical tickets and are liable to presume that they will not support the radical party any more. A black man who lives with a white woman is punished for this. The woman is of course wholly blameless and is not punished. A colored man who belongs to a militia company organized under State law is punished for that. What a place for the forming of enlightened opinions these counties are. Democratic papers are liable at times "to err," but when an anti-administration paper extenuates severer cases, the record must be accepted by them as a fact. And then comes the question: "What are they going to do about it?"

There is now being heard in the Kentucky Court of Appeals the arguments in one of the most important railway cases now before the country—involving, in fact, the ownership, franchises and profits of the I. C. R. R., of the Kentucky Central Railway, valued at four millions of dollars. In the year 1859 the Kentucky Central was sold by decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, to R. B. Bowler. Mr. B. afterwards sold a portion of the road to other parties, and it has since been consolidated as a joint stock company. The original stockholders brought suit in the Kenton Circuit Court to dispossess the heirs of Bowler, setting up the claim that the purchase of the road by him in 1859, while acting as director, was illegal. The case was decided against the plaintiff, and it is now being heard upon appeal.

It is stated that Mr. Lewis J. Jennings, an Englishman by birth, is the author of the shocking stories that have made the New York *Times* famous as the champion of the people. Three articles have appeared every day—sometimes two or three of them in a day, for more than a year. Their force has been terrible, and at last all opposition has been overcome. There never was in newspaper history a subject more fascinating; and Jennings, in the *Times*, has done it ample justice. His editorials and NAST'S cartoons have done the country immense service. Nast, it will be remembered, was born in Bavaria, and it is a curious fact that the hardest blow against corruption in New York, and against the party supported by a strong majority of the foreign born voters in the city, came from men born outside the country. They have shown that "the American in them" is pretty strong.

The Missouri *Democrat* has been figuring on the Presidential election in 1872 and arrives at the conclusion that the Republican candidate will certainly receive 226 of the 184 electoral votes; the Democratic candidate 60; and 48 votes are put down as doubtful. New Jersey and Missouri are reckoned among the doubtful States; but the *Democrat* is morally certain that they will vote the Republican ticket. On this estimate, not including these two States, the Republican candidate will have 47 more votes than are necessary for his election. The Democracy with every doubtful State counted in their favor, and New York in addition, will still be defeated by a majority of 28 electoral votes.

M. L. Rotton Snyder, of Philadelphia, writes a letter to the New York papers, claiming that the idea of the national banking system was first originated by Mr. Charles Rogers, a native of Philadelphia, whose father for many years presided over one of the principal banks of that city, and from whom the son imbibed his financial cast of mind. It is stated that in 1836, while engaged in newspaper publishing in St. Louis, and meditating over the evils of our then existing banking system, the combination of hard cash and its equivalents, and the restrictions and losses incident to the "wildcat" currency of the west, he conceived the idea of a system of national banks whose issues should be of permanent and uniform value throughout the country. The idea was very favorably received in monetary and financial circles, and after considerable discussion it was decided that the proper place to begin the work was in the National Legislature. This, it is said, was the inception of our present extensive system of national banks. Mr. Rogers now resides in retirement in his native city, devoting his time and means to benevolent and philanthropic enterprises. We infer that we are still to understand that Mr. Chase had much to do with the organization of the system and that various other people had much to do in perfecting the system.

We are told that in the last financial year, ending on the 31st of March last, the sum of £9,480,811 was actually paid off on account of the national debt of Great Britain and Ireland. The Irish debt is very small—less than £8,000,000 sterling—but the balance of £683,891,502 is due by Great Britain. It is obvious, then, that in the event of a separation from her Saxon stepmother, Ireland would start as an independent State with a nominal debt. The whole amount of the debt of the United Kingdom, funded and unfunded, at the close of last March, was £797,460,307, and the annual interest on this was £26,881,466. The national debt of the United Kingdom, over seven hundred and thirty-seven millions sterling, is principally made up thus: Three per cent. consols, £383,-650,140; new annuities, £187,769,525, and three per cent. reduced, £161,979,729. In a few weeks France will have to pay over £40,000,000 as interest upon her much increased debt, as against about £27,000,000 now paid by England. Some American paper remarks that the effort to pay off this debt at the rate of nine or ten millions a year, while the annual interest is twenty-six millions, is something like attempting to bail out one of our big lakes with a tea cup. The man who suggests this tea cup idea, evidently had the example of a Republican administration in the national debt paying business in mind, and couldn't see any merit to England's small efforts in the same direction. And yet there are some people who can't see any merit in paying the debt.

The reunion of the old members of the Army of the Cumberland, held at Detroit, last week, was not as well attended as were previous meetings. Those present were principally officers of the higher ranks. The next meeting will be held at Dayton, in September, and in solider style, the old soldiers going into camp. The locality and the arrangements will bring out many more of the rank and file of the grand old army that were present at Detroit. These reunions should be so managed as to draw out all of the old soldiers who can travel. At Dayton, many of the disabled veterans can be present, and their presence is very sadly desirable. It has been said that soldier reunions must go out of fashion. We think not. The meeting is one of old comrades, and there is no fostering of war like spirit. The tendency is rather towards its genial good feeling.

The monthly statements of the public debt certainly bring the people nearer to the Government. This opening of the public account to every eye is a very quiet and common place way of demonstrating that the best possible thing is being done. This is the record written in figures that is apt to escape the eye of fault finders and very rarely is any reference made to it in any Democratic paper. The same is true of state finances. Democratic papers are no interest in figures that indicate our financial prosperity, and never make any reference. The debt of Ohio is now a little less than nine millions of dollars, and last year this was decreased $701,-000. In many other states the debt is being increased instead of decreased. Does the good management of State finances mean anything? If it does, the people will understand what.

It is now definitely stated that the Mr. Lorimer, recently killed in an attack by the Indians, on a stage coach in Arizona, was Fred. W. Lorimer, author of the "Boston Dip and other Poems," "Two College Friends," and other bright fresh books. This story of Two College Friends, is dedicated to Wm. W. Chamberlain, and in the dedication the author says: "It was while my work was but half finished, that I was called away to the most remote and wildest portions of this great country of ours, and thus has my story become a sketch—a mere outline of what I intended." This outline as he terms it, takes the "two friends" through college life, one to a death in the army in Virginia, and the other to happiness in wife and home. The readers of the volume had scarcely read of the dramatic death of "Ned," when they were called upon to read of the no less dramatic death of the author of the story. For we are told that he was among the first to fall.

Professor Schele De Vere, of the University of Virginia, in his new book "Americanisms," declines to the opinion that John Hay, in the line "How Jimmy Blaine passed in his checks," alludes to "the checkered fabric of cotton, which goes by the simple name of checks." Young America knows more about "passing in checks," we regret to say, than does this learned professor. It is the regular adjustment of accounts at the end of a game of poker, and has long been the slang term in the West for settling the final account of life. It seems hardly possible that the Professor should make such a mistake, but he has put it on record.

The Chicago *Journal* publishes a list of the principal losers and losses by the fire. By this statement it appears that the losses by the several railway companies are nearly two millions of dollars; that a few of the principal dry goods houses alone lose over $6,000,000; the principal grocery houses about $2,500,000; the wholesale clothiers, nearly $2,000,000; black book establishments, $1,100,000; jewelers, $1,325,000; hardware and iron trade, $1,280,000; millinery goods, $1,300,000; shoes and shoes, $915,000; the book trade, $804,000; musical instruments, $670,000; drugs and paint trade, $621,000; hats and caps, $25,000; furniture trade, $210,000. The list embraces only the heaviest business houses and institutions of the city, and foots up $27,500,000.

The Dominion of Canada, including New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, reports a total population of 3,681,954, showing an increase of 15½ per cent in the last ten years. During our last decade, our population increased from 31,447,321 to 38,558,371, or nearly double the ratio of the Canadas. And still, in Canada there is a vast expanse of fertile unsettled territory. The contrast makes as much in favor of the United States and her policy to it does against Canada and her policy.

☞ It is given out that the Postmaster General, in his next report, will revive the postal telegraph project in a new form. The plan of purchasing telegraph lines, and operating them as part of the postal system, is abandoned. It is now to be proposed that the Government provide for the receipt and delivery of the messages at post offices. The Government will then advertise for offers from telegraph companies to perform this service, and let the contract to the lowest bidder, provided it does not exceed the revenue. This, it is said, will secure cheap telegraphy, without any interference with private or corporate enterprises.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

CONTENTS OF NOVEMBER NUMBER

The American Farm Journal for November is now ready. The following is the table of contents:

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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AGENTS WANTED.—The Manhattan Sewing Machine Co. offer strong inducements to energetic agents to introduce their popular machine in every county where they have not an agent already. See their advertisement on the third page.

THE STAPLE OF LIFE.—That most deserving class, the breadwinner element, is subject to more pains and difficulties than most mortals. The old saw of Horace "that every man has his own hero," is the best evidence of to a fact. It is true that bread is the staple of life, but when it is possible to make that a "crust," including everything from a pot crust to a biscuit, it is best to furnish the most nutritious, digestible food, rejecting from everything which could injure the human system, or subtract from the efficiency of the bread-eating nature itself, the cost being little more than usual. "Bread made with "Dooley's Yeast Powder" is the staple of life." Housekeepers: you all know that the greatest difficulty you have is to make perfectly wholesome, easily digested bread, biscuits, rolls, paste, cakes, &c., such as you want to get rid of your troubles, "go for 'Dooley's Yeast Powder.'"

☞ A child of India is proposed to be formed in England under the leadership of Miss HARRIET of SUSSEX, Devonshire, "to promote modesty of dress, to do away with extravagance and substitute the economic and strictly suitable to Christian women. Sensible.

Correspondence.

Wanderings in the West.

No. 28.

DEAR BLADE:—When a family has decided to go West, and has commenced making arrangements to do so, one of the most important questions is, what to take with them. I shall try to answer that question in this letter.

In the first place they should take all the money they can. They may be able to get through on a comparatively small sum, as I have shown in previous letters, but they will have privations to endure which a reasonable amount of money will lessen most wonderfully.

I have been repeatedly asked the question whether a man could afford to borrow money, say at ten per cent. per annum, to improve a new farm in the west. In reply I will say, that it depends a good deal upon the man. Some men wouldn't be much better off at the end of five years if they started with a thousand or two they and dollars than if they started with only a few hundred, and would have great difficulty in ever paying back the amount borrowed. But a man of ordinary energy, industry and business tact can well afford to borrow a reasonable amount of money at ten per cent. to enable him to get a start. Suppose, for instance, a man with a small family had only from $300 to $500 of his own and wanted a home in the west. If he can borrow say $500 more of some friend for a term of years, the interest payable annually, it will be a great help to him, not only in the comforts and conveniences it will secure to him from the start, but it will enable him to bring his farm under cultivation more rapidly, and in this way return to him many times the amount of his annual interest. So it would be a good thing every way for him to make the loan. Let him homestead or pre empt his eighty or one hundred and sixty acres of land, and he won't be much of a farmer, or much of a man, if he can't afford to pay fifty or sixty dollars a year interest on money used to improve and stock his farm. Now I do not wish to be understood as advising men to borrow money to get more land, but only to improve what the government *gives* to every man who will live on it and improve it, viz: within railroad limits eighty acres to a citizen, and one hundred and sixty acres to a soldier. A man with such a homestead given to him can well afford to borrow five or six hundred dollars to assist him in making improvements on it. And when he shall have got this well improved and paid back his borrowed money, it will be time enough for him to begin to think about getting more land.

Next, what furniture is it advisable to take along? Take but very little that is bulky, and difficult and expensive to transport. Bed clothing, except mattresses, may be packed in boxes and taken as freight, at but a trifling cost, and it is better to take all you have. Then, every family has articles prized from long possession, or as presents, or for other reasons. If these can be taken without too great expense, take them by all means. They will help greatly in making the new home look cheerful and home like; and although counting the freights on them, they *may* cost more than they are worth, you will never regret the expenditure. It will be a good investment.

Do not take any heavy articles of furniture, except it may be for the reasons given above. Stoves, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, in fact all articles of household furniture can be bought almost as cheaply in the west as in the east, and in no case will the difference in cost pay the freight.

Of course clothing, table-linen, books, pictures, and other small articles may be taken with advantage.

No farming implements should be taken. The freight on them will make them cost a good deal more than new ones can be bought for in the west, and the latter will be found generally better adapted to the work to be done. The plow used by the eastern farmer will not answer in the west. In every town of any size there are agents and depots in all kinds of agricultural implements and machinery, from a threshing-machine down to a hand-rake or a garden hoe, and they are always sold at very reasonable prices.

If it is the intention to locate in a new and sparsely settled portion of the west, it may be advisable to take a supply of choice garden and flower seeds. The good judgment of the emigrant will suggest the propriety of taking such varieties of grains, fruits, vegetables, shrubs, flowers, &c., as may be taken without much expense, and which will do so much towards increasing the comfort and beauty of the new home. In grappling for wealth, or for the substantials of life, the finer tastes and sensibilities should not be ignored.

As to stock, it can not be taken so as to be profitable unless by the car load. I am writing now, of those who go by railroad. If a number of families are going together and have some good stock which they want to take with them, they can unite together and charter a car on terms that will make it profitable to do so; and if they are going where stock is likely to be scarce, it will be advisable for them to do so. But a single family, unless having more than the ordinary amount of stock, could not afford to do this. And unless the stock is blooded, and therefore a good deal more valuable than the common, it will not pay to take it, for in most parts of the west common stock can be bought as cheap or cheaper than in the east, and besides, being accustomed to the grasses, it does better. It takes eastern cattle and horses some time to get accustomed to the almost universal western feed of prairie grass and prairie hay.

And in concluding this letter, let me advise those who are going west to take with them a good supply of courage, with an earnest determination to win success in their new homes. These are needed anywhere, I know, and no success that is worth much can be achieved without them. But they are specially needed by those who cut loose from old friends and the associations, perhaps, of many years, and go, possibly, where they may at first have no neighbors at all.

But those who *have* the courage and the determination to succeed will generally do so, while the faint-hearted will often fail. This is so, however, the world over, but I hardly think you can find as many failures in proportion to population among the first settlers in almost any portion of the west, as you will find in the same number of people in the east.

A. P. M.

WASHINGTON Nov. 14, 1871.

Since I closed my last letter two very important decisions have been made by our District Supreme Court. One of them legalizes the four million loan bill and makes it unnecessary for the people to vote on the question; and the other settles for the present adversely the claim of the women to the right of suffrage.

Some months ago the loan bill was enjoined by one of our courts, and from that time, has remained a dead letter. The decision now made by a full bench removes the injunction and opens the way for obtaining the money, which is very much needed to carry forward the liberal system of improvements already well begun. The bill was to have been legalized by a vote of the people, but now, whatever the vote may be, it is a law, and capitalists will not fear to take the loan.

The decision in the suffrage case is another instance of that admirable faculty possessed so largely by some of our American jurists and politicians, of *how not to do it*. The court is amazingly bold and explicit on the point of citizenship, and declares that it will not "twist the rules of interpretation" to the disadvantage of the women, because the new amendments clearly confer on them the right of citizenship. As this was the main point, it was not easy to see how the judges would get over the rest. If women are citizens and the rights of citizens are not to be abridged, then we would naturally suppose that the law which abridged them was unconstitutional and void; but the judges do not so put it. They say that women are citizens and, as citizens, have the right to vote just as soon as the legislative power enacts a law defining under what conditions they may vote.

But the constitution, in the case of the negro, has been so construed as to enable him to vote on the simple constitutional provision. The right to vote had been given by state laws to *white male citizens*; but it was held that these laws, so far as the *white* was concerned, were null and void, and negroes were actually made voters, without any enabling act, by the constitution alone. In the other case, the District law connues the voting to *male citizens;* and if women are citizens and the word *male* is nullified by the amendments, it is a little difficult to see why *citizens* are not entitled to vote under the regulations already in force. But the case is decided for the present and is to go next to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Speaking of the Supreme Court reminds me that Chief Justice Casse is here and appears to be in good health. He was in his pew in the Metropolitan Church on Sunday, an attentive listener to Dr. Newman's able sermon on the redeeming power of the gospel. His sickness has changed him very much and he seems to have grown old rapidly.

The Secretary of War has ordered the dismissal of another West Point cadet on account of his persistence in the abuse of younger students, and the chances are that, with one or two more examples, the practice of "bazing" will be among the "lost arts."

The commission for adjusting claims other than the Alabama claims, held their first meeting to-day in an upper room of Thompson's drugstore, opposite the north end of the Treasury building. The claims that have been presented are, thus far, much smaller in number than was expected. The English Government has given orders that no claim of an Englishman who has been Americanized by naturalization need be presented.

Our Grand Jury has found bills of indictment against both Stokes and Powell, on account of the illegal frauds charged against them; but they both continue to assert their innocence.

The Chicago fire seems to have called out the humane feelings and purposes of pretty much all civilized nations. Yesterday, Secretary Fish received a draft for $1,200 in gold, which is a contribution from the inhabitants of the Thuringian Forest, in one of the Saxon duchies. The region is famous for the manufacture of children's toys, and it is said that the people are very poor. Hence this may be regarded as a liberal gift.

The lecture of Geo. Wm. Curtis on the enlargement of the activities of women, which I noticed in my last, continues to be talked about, and some of the papers are advocating, in accordance with his idea, the co-education of the sexes. As women are now recognized by the courts as citizens, and it is evident that they are soon to be voters, we may expect that public sentiment will demand for them facilities of education on the same scale as the other sex. BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1871

I met a representative of the BLADE in this city yesterday and, although an entire stranger to me, it seemed like meeting an old friend. I was specially gratified to hear from him of your great prosperity, of your 90 000 weeklies, and the vast congregation to which you speak day by day and week by week. It is pleasant to know that you use your great power so wisely, and that the BLADE is so persistently wielded against oppression, injustice and vice. "Long may it wave!"

I have spoken sometimes of the growing good feeling between us and England, and I have a further evidence of it in a letter just received from an old Ohio friend now sojourning in London. She went to hear Rev. Newman Hall the Sunday before her letter was written, and says that the minister, in referring to our late disastrous fires and the generosity shown by England towards the sufferers, broke out into an exclamation of gratitude for the change of tone in English sentiment, saying, among other things: "I thank God for that treaty; for it binds us in closer bonds of brotherhood with the United States, and makes us sympathize with each other as well in sorrow as in rejoicing."

"And this" she says, "is, I think, the feeling among the great body of intelligent people in this country." But, in another part of her letter is an incident which, even more than this utterance of an influential divine, puts this matter to the proof. She and some other American friends, to escape the fog and smoke of London, planned an expedition into Scotland, along the "banks of Ayr" and over the grounds made classic by the genius of Burns. In their search for "the banks and braes and streams around the castle of Montgomerie" they inquired the way of a respectable appearing lady who afterwards proved to be the owner of the castle, and who, on hearing that they were strangers and Americans, opened to them at once all the precious memories of the place, allowed them to gather mosses and ferns from the streams where the poet loved to wander, took them through the castle park, showed them the spot where the good bye was said to "Highland Mary," the fields where the poet whistled and thought as he held the plow, the cottage where he lived and wrote, and wound up by serving a lunch in the Castle Hall for these inquisitive stranger Americans. Among other things she said that she had become so interested about our great war that any body from America commanded her regard. So much for being not a Roman citizen, but an American citizen.

I mentioned the presence of some Texans here, who were not quite satisfied with the distribution of Federal offices in that distant State, and desired to put things a little more on the Republican track. I met them yesterday and received a very intelligent statement of what the State needs to bring it back into line. It is not the fault of the administration that there are Federal judges in Texas who protect and sustain the Ku Klux, and that the judiciary arm of the Government with its power over local officers is largely rebel, but it will be their fault if this state of things is continued.

Gov. Davis has proved to be an able, energtic and yet moderate administrator, but he needs all the strength that the Federal Government can give him, and it is to be hoped that there will be no hesitation in strengthening him, not only by the right Federal appointments, but by the enactment of such laws as will oust all rebel judges and purify the bench of all taints of treason. These gentlemen are satisfied that the State, notwithstanding the late democratic success, is really Republican, and that its vote will be cast for President Grant if anything like fairness can be maintained at the polls. Texas has done more than most of the rebel states towards subduing the Ku Klux by the home administration, and if there is any additional help that can be rendered from Washington it should be afforded at once.

Rev. Dr. Lord's lecture last night on "Galileo and his times" was a masterpiece of general ation and research, and opened up a chapter in the history of the past which was at once interesting and profitable. He lectures in the course of the Young Men's Christian Association, which is splendidly attended and seems to be worthy of the large audiences called together.

It is given out that more "nuzzers" have been spotted, and that there are to be several turn outs if there is not a short corner turned by the cadets.

I mentioned a case of career under the circular go 'tesment which had fallen directly under my obse vation. I saw this patient again yesterday, and all doubts are removed from my mind as to her ultimate recovery. The deep, open sore under the arm is healing, her general health continues to improve, and her wonted elasticity of spirits has returned. In this case, at least, cundurango has proved a marvel of success.

Mr. Mullet, the supervisory architect of the Government, has made his report to the Treasury in reference to the buildings to be erected at Chicago. He proposes to expend about one million for land and three millions for the building.

A large number of distillers are here to urge on the Finance Committe of the Senate, a simplification and consolidation of the whiskey tax, which is also favored by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. BUCKEYE.

How the Late Mr. Ewing Became a "Solitude."

EDITOR BLADE:—The following, which appeared in your issue of Wednesday evening, 9th inst., only met my attention a moment since, and the statement not being quite accurate, and proceeding from a quarter justly regarded as good authority, I will, by your leave, after re-producing your statement, append my own recollection of the origin of Mr. Ewing's "Solitude."

Mr. Ewing was familiarly known as "Solitude Ewing." The way in which he obtained this name is thus explained: During a discussion of the financial measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, to which Mr. Ewing, as a leading Whig Senator, was opposed, he exclaimed that "if the measure passed, the busy hum of industry would not be heard in our cities, and the lakes would become a desert solitude of waters." A Democratic wag immediately called him "Solitude Ewing," and as a party nickname it soon became popular.

The government deposits were removed from the United States Bank, and transferred to the custody of certain State Banks by an order of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued in September, 1833. The desperate policy was adopted by the Bank, then struggling for a new lease of life, of getting up a financial storm that would so irritate and convulse the business interests of the country, that President Jackson, under the pressure, would be compelled to yield his position. The tempest that followed was one of great violence, and inflicted serious damage upon the commercial interests of the country. The session of Congress which succeeded was known as "the panic session," and the policy of the bank was adopted by its friends in that body whose business it was to magnify the ruin, and trace its cause to Jackson's measures to put down the great Bank. It was at this session that Mr. Ewing, in a speech in the United States Senate, portraying the wasted credit, perishing commerce, and paralyzed industries of the country, gave utterance to the eloquent exaggeration:—"*Our Canals are a solitude and our Lakes a desert waste of waters!*" Hence, the gloomy *sobriquet* which pursued Mr. Ewing's name until the contro ve sies and passions of that hour gave place to new issues and new men. I have not the authorities at hand, but if you refer to them, I am sure you will find that I have quoted Mr. Ewing correctly.

Yours respectfully,

H. S. K.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eleven new cases of cholera occurred to-day among the steamer Franklin's passengers.

Another Russian frigate has appeared in sight from the Highlands. It is no doubt one of the remaining vessels of the fleet accompanying Alexis.

The Hamburg *Telegraph* says it is rumored that an organized band of incendiaries boast that they will lay the city in ashes during the winter.

The New York Sun states that negotiations are nearly concluded for the sale of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable to the British government.

The Board of Canvassers of Brooklyn reported only two Democrats on the city ticket elected—Mayor Powell and City Treasurer Sprague. The Republicans have the rest of the officers.

The total amount of money received at the Treasury Department since November 30, 1863, and credited to what is known as the conscience fund, is $126,147.

A number of prominent distillers are now in New York, for the purpose of urging upon the proper Congressional committee a change in the revenue laws affecting distillation, and for securing a consolidation of taxes.

The ex-committee of the National Tobacco Association have arranged to hold the next annual meeting on December 6 at Washington, D. C. The most important business will be the settlement of the question of tax on tobacco.

Returns from eighty-nine counties of Illinois, for Congressman at large, give Beveridge, Republican, a majority of 13 422. The thirteen counties yet to hear from, including Cook, will carry Beveridge's majority up to about 18 000.

The Northwestern Woman's Suffrage Association held their second annual meeting at the House of Representatives in Indianapolis, Wednesday afternoon. Many of the most prominent advocates of the cause are expected to be present and participate.

The Department of the Platte, which by a recent order was consolidated with that of the Missouri, is to be reestablished. It is probable, however, that Gen Augur will be changed to the command of the Department o Texas as first ordered.

By direction of the President, the Postmaster-General is investigating the charges made by Busser, ex-member of Congress from Tennessee, against the Postmaster at Nashville, to the effect that he accepted pay for getting certain claims through Congress.

Commissioner Weller disposed of the Grant Parish KuKux prisoners Wednesday afternoon. Albert Shelby and C C. Nash were sent before the United States District Court without bail. J. R. Hanster was bailed for $1,500. A. O Quinn and the three brothers Hardy were bailed in the sum of $250 each.

The Tennessee cotton manufactory of Nashville commenced work to-day, operating 7,500 spindles, which are to be increased to 15 000. The machinery and buildings are first class.

It is probable that Mr. Dick, a lawyer of Washington, will be appointed successor to Caleb Cushing as Consul for the United States before the American and Spanish commission.

A Scranton dispatch says that great consternation prevails at Hyde Park in consequence of the caving of the earth over the Oxford mine. The buildings were badly shaken but there was no injury to persons. There are large apertures in the streets.

The examiner designated by the Comptroller of Currency to make an investigation into the affairs of the Chicago National Banks damaged by the late fire, reports that the losses will be in reality much less than was estimated just after the fire and that under the circumstances, the condition of the banks is excellent.

John Mitchell gained a point on Thursday, in the suit against General Dix for alleged false imprisonment, Judge McCunn denying the motion to transfer the case to the United States Court for the reason that it did not come under the laws of Congress of 1863 or 1868, the arrest having occurred June 14 1865. The subsequent date was fixed by President proclamation at the close of the rebellion.

The committee of seventy is giving exclusive attention of framing a new city charter and election law, and similar matters for Legislative action. Ex Governor Salomon is chairman to the sub-committee on legislation. The committee has just secured new quarters on the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street. There is considerable talk of running Ex Mayor Havemeyer for the Mayoralty in the spring, on the new city charter, which will then be in effect.

A New York morning paper says: "We understand that some of our shipping merchants are preparing their claims against the British Government to be presented to the Geneva Commission, for return of war premiums which they paid in 1863-64, after the escape of the pirate Alabama from the port of Liverpool.—The papers for about one million of such claims have already been put in form. If allowed, the question may come up as to how far, if at all, claims of underwriters under the Washington treaty are to be taxed for these war premiums received."

The Chicago *Evening Journal* has it from trustworthy authority that the grand jury now in session has had the matter of the death of Col. Grosvenor under investigation, and after a very careful and thorough examination of all the facts bearing upon the case, came to the unanimous conclusion that there was no good ground for an indictment, either against young Treat who did the shooting, Mayor Mason, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan or the other military or civil officers under whose orders the city was being guarded and patrolled at the time of the unfortunate homicide.

The Putnam Fire Insurance Company, of Connecticut, has filed application in bankruptcy.

The majority for John L Beveridge the Republican candidate for Illinois Congressman at-large, in Cook county, is 5 467 and his majority in the State is about 19,500.

Representatives Schofield and Lansing, the Sub Ku Klux Committee who visited Florida, have returned to Washington. While there they examined a large number of witnesses. They say that in Jackson county there have been seventy five murders since 1868, and that there are now no white Republicans in that county. Although the condition of affairs is generally bad, there seems to be a little improvement over two years ago.

The government of St. Petersburg is vigorously engaged in the enterprise of Russianizing its provinces on the shores of the Baltic. Its latest movement towards this end is to declare the Russian the only official language to be used in public offices in the courts, and in the churches. The seat of the University of Dorphat has been transferred to Nimo.

The Ottawa *Gazette* contains the census returns for 1871, showing the total population of the Dominion to be 3,484,924; average increase about 12½ per cent since 1861. The present population of Ontario, is 1 620,842; Quebec, 1,190,505; New Brunswick, 285 777 and Nova Scotia, 387 800. The percentage of increase in the last ten years is: Ontario, 16 1 10. Quebec, 7 10. New Brunswick, 18 [illegible]. Nova Scotia, 17 15.

Gen. Spinner and Secretary Richardson issued a circular concerning the redemption of mutilated currency. It will provide that after June 1st, more than half a note will be redeemed at its full value, clearly half a note at one-half the value of the original, and less than half a note will not be redeemed unless there is positive proof of the missing part having been destroyed.

Secretary Robeson has issued an order expelling six more cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, for "hazing," and says: "Let it be distinctly understood that the Academy will be purified of this disgraceful practice, and the defiant spirit which now invokes its action by dismissal, if necessary, of every cadet to the very last who refuses the fullest obedience to the regulations on this subject."

Affidavits taken by the New York Democratic Reform Committee, showing glaring frauds by the Inspector of election in the First Ward. Startling developments are expected.

There was a Cabinet meeting of three hours' duration, Friday. The President received no visitors, either before or after the meeting, he being occupied in the preparation of his annual message. The message will be furnished to the press in the same way as heretofore, namely, many old copies to be made and given to authorized representatives of newspapers. Shortly after the private secretary will leave the Executive Department with copies of official documents for both Houses of Congress.

The Guardian Savings Institution on Chatham street, founded by its President, Wm. M. Tweed, was unable to meet the demand of its depositors, and Judge Barnard has appointed a Receiver. The public administrator's fund of $50,000 a long from property of persons dying without heirs, was in the same institution. The Comptroller has issued a warrant to remove it to the Union Trust Company, and the warrant was returned, the funds not being forthcoming. The bank trustees say there are abundant assets in bonds and mortgages not readily available.

A bill for the repeal of female suffrage in Wyoming is now before the Legislature.

The Philadelphia health report for the week ending Saturday, shows 133 deaths from small pox, an increase of 32 over last week.

The total registration of voters in the District of Columbia shows 12,157 whites and 9 255 blacks.

The official report of the New York Health Officer represents that in all there have been forty five deaths from cholera on the steamer Franklin. There are now forty patients under treatment. He says the condition of the Franklin on her arrival was as good as that of any of the emigrant ships, as to food and water.

The charred remains of John McDavitt, the celebrated billiard player, were on Saturday afternoon found under the ruins of the *Tribune* building. He was seen on the morning of the fire in front of the building, somewhat intoxicated, and refused to make his escape when urged by a friend to do so, declaring that he was not afraid of being burned. The body was recognized by the pantaloons he had on.

The agricultural report says that the returns indicate larger production than was expected for October, and promise fully to make good the moderate expectations of July and August. There have been no killing frosts and the quality is good in all sections. The yield per acre, as indicated by county statistics, is the largest in Arkansas.

Mr. Newcomb, Secretary of the State of Texas is in Washington, presenting a claim for $200 000 advanced by the State for the payment of volunteers called out before the rebellion, under the authority of the United States government to defend the frontier. Further legislation will be required for its settlement.

A large number of cotton cases are before the Court of Claims which will soon resume its session. Some depend upon the decision to be rendered by the Supreme Court on an appeal from the Court of Claims, the latter having decided against the claimant on the ground that the proclamation of the President went into effect at the time of its publication, and not on the day of its date.

An examination of the accounts of the Guardian Savings Bank of New York, by a receiver and clerks, shows that there were $57 000 deposited to the credit of the city, while the bank held no city or county bonds or securities. Mr. Roche, one of the Vice Presidents, has given bond covering the amount deposited to the credit of founding an asylum. The banks hold about $220,000 in real estate bonds and mortgages.

Negotiations are now pending for a reduction of the rate of postage between the United States and Switzerland, fixing the rate per half ounce, when sent by direct German mail by Bremen and Hamburg steamers, at 7 cents, from October 24, when the international money order system with Great Britain went into operation.

The New York City Sanitary Inspector has submitted to the Board of Health a report stating that seven persons were killed during the past twelve days by cars entering the Union Depot at 43d street, denouncing the depot as dangerous to life, and urging that the Company be compelled to sink the tracks ten or twelve feet below the roadway, or place gates at all street crossings. Referred to the Council.

In Hudson county, New Jersey, the ravages of the storm were fearful, the losses amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. Among the property destroyed are the car buildings of the North Hudson county Railroad at Union Hill, with six cars; loss thirty thousand dollars. The new hotel in Grove ville, valued at fifteen thousand dollars, is completely wrecked. Various other buildings are destroyed or damaged.

At a meeting of tobacco manufacturers at Nashville, Wednesday, under the call of Israel Kimball, Special Agent of the Internal Revenue Department, on the subject of establishing a uniform tax on tobacco, a general discussion of the subject was had, and resolutions passed favoring a uniform tax, at the lowest rate practicable, on all tobacco entering market for consumption, leaf or manufactured, and asking protection against frauds in peddling.

Commenting on the case of the steamer Franklin, the New York Sanitary Commissioners of the Board of Health, made a report upon the cholera, reiterating their former recommendations to the authorities and citizens, and asking a thorough execution of precautionary measures. They say the streets are still in a dangerous state of uncleanliness, and direct the City Sanitary Inspector to institute proper measures for relief. The Secretary of War is condemned for refusing to require returns to be made to the Board of Contagious and Infectious Diseases among troops at posts within the city, and enforce needful sanitary ordinances and regulations.

There were heavy earthquakes at Iquique and the interior of Peru on the 5th of October. Considerable damage was done to buildings in Iruique, and a great panic seized the people. The effects were more disastrous in the interior, where the towns of Rica and Matilla were destroyed, and where scarcely a house was left standing. There was a fire, succeeded by an earthquake in Rica. At Varapacca, the church, pantheon, eighteen houses and the dam of the river were destroyed. The towns of Usmagama, Guasquina and Pachica also suffered severely. Very few lives lost. The steamer Panama felt the earthquake at Callao [illegible] no buildings were damaged.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—The correspondence between Governor Palmer and Mayor Mason, just before the withdrawal of the troops from this city, is published. Governor Palmer, in his letter, says:

It excited the greatest surprise and has occasioned me the profoundest mortification that you failed to inform me, as could easily have been done by telegraph or through my confidential Secretary, who reached Chicago on the 9th of October, if there had been a necessity, in your judgment, for the employment of military force for the protection of the city, and it has pained me quite as deeply that you should have thought it proper without consultation with me by telegraph or otherwise, to have practically abdicated your functions as Mayor. Happily there is no necessity either real or imaginary for longer continuance of this anomalous state of things. The United States troops are now in Chicago in violation of law. Every act of the officers and soldiers of the U. S. army that operates to the restraint or control of people is illegal, and their presence in the city, except for purposes of the United States, ought to be no longer continued. It is due to you that I should confess that under the circumstances that surrounded you on the occasion of the late disaster, it was natural that you should incline to accept aid from any quarter to enable you to afford protection to persons and property in your city, but I regret that it did not occur to you that your own powers under the laws were inadequate to meet emergencies, and that you were entitled, upon police to me, to the support of the whole power of the State. From information that I have not been offered an opportunity to acquire officially, I have learned that Lieut. General Sheridan has rendered valuable services for which he deserved the thanks of the people of Illinois, but it would have been more satisfactory to them if he as a citizen, had given you the assistance of his eminent abilities to organize the people to act in conjunction with the civil officers for their own protection.

Mayor Mason, in his reply to the above letter, says:

Had Your Excellency, when in Chicago, on the 11th and 12th of this month, informed me or Lieutenant General Sheridan of your disapprobation of the course that I had thought proper to pursue in having, on the 10th instant, solicited his aid in preserving the peace and order of the city, and protecting the lives and property of its inhabitants, satisfactory reasons could have been given your Excellency for so doing, many of which it would even now be unwise to make public. In the performance of my official duties I believed that the emergency required me to take the step I did. I do not believe, when the lives and property of the people, and the peace and good order of a large city are in danger, that it is a time to stop and consider any questions of policy, but that if the United States, by the strong arm of its military, can give the instantly required protection to life, property and order, it is the duty of those in power to avail themselves of such assistance.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 15.—The United States District Court met again to-day, and, after disposing of some unimportant civil matters, adjourned until Monday next. One reason for this delay on criminal cases is the absence of counsel engaged in mining suits, and another is to give ample time to all the parties indicted to plead.

Elder George Q. Cannon's paper to-night has a leading article to show that Brigham Young has a right to travel anywhere without question, and is very saucissic on the Gentile press throughout the Union on account of its curiosity to know Brigham's whereabouts. Cannon is however, very careful not even to hint where Brigham is.

A meeting is called to organize a new Lodge of Odd Fellows in this city.

The reduction of freight on ores and bullion over the Pacific railroads afford much gratification.

LOUISVILLE Nov. 15.—The grand jury of Clark county, Ind., has found true bills against Squire Taylor, Chas. Davis and Geo. Johnson, negroes, for the Park murder. The testimony is strong against them. Taylor's grandson, a boy ten years old, corroborates Johnson's confession. Feeling is very strong against the prisoners, and an attempt to lynch them may be made. Helen Parks, youngest daughter, is sinking fast. Eveline seems better, but it is hardly probable that she can recover. There is hardly a doubt left that the prisoners killed the Park family for money.

DETROIT, Nov. 15.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, now in session in this city, met to-day for the fifth annual reunion at the Opera House at ten o'clock this morning. Gen. Sheridan, senior Vice President, presiding. Gen. H. S. Williams delivered the address of welcome, after which the forenoon was consumed by short and happy speeches from Generals Hooker and Fairchilds, Governor of Wisconsin, T. J. Wood, Nathan Kimball, Jeff C. Davis, B. A. Barnum, William L. Stoughton, J. M. Dayton and others. Letters from President Grant, Vice President Colfax and from the Secretaries of War, of the Treasury and of the Navy; also from Generals Sherman and Buell, and Admiral Porter, were read by the Secretary. At 3 o'clock P. M. the Society re-assembled and proceeded to the usual annual business, adjourning at 6 o'clock to meet at 8 o'clock to listen to the annual address by Gen. H. H. Barnum. A large and intelligent assemblage of the citizens of Detroit met with the Society to listen to the annual address. The Opera House under the direction of the local executive committee was beautifully decorated and was crowded. After the delivery of the address the society attended a reception given by Gov. Baldwin. Detroit has received the Society magnificently. The Society meets for further business at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The banquet occurs Thursday evening at the Opera House.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14—The Courier-Journal, to-morrow, will publish a startling letter from the South which sets forth that a society, strong in numbers and in wealth, has been organized, having for its object the importation of negro outlaws into Northern States. The letter in question is very positive and specific. It says the plan is to furnish such negroes as are dangerous, in every community, with means of getting away, requiring them to go north of the Ohio river. The society is opposed to the Ku Klux. It claims that it has the right, in the absence of local justice denied by the General Government, to get rid of murderers and marauders. It is alleged that the increase of negro criminals in the North during the last three or four months is the result of the operations of this society. In a double-leaded leader, the Courier Journal discourages the movement as revengeful and dangerous, and advises in its stead education and kindness to the negroes.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Wm. A. Webb, Jr., alias Wiggin, was committed for trial to-day, in default of $2 500 bail, charged with obtaining money on forged certificates in aid of Sabbath Schools. He appears to have operated in the same line in Brooklyn, Albany, Philadelphia, and western cities.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—A bold attempt was made at Tupelo, Miss., a few nights since to rob the express car on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, which was frustrated by the messenger presenting a pistol at the head of the first man that entered the car, and forcing him to jump from the car while in motion.

ST. LOUIS Nov. 18—A poor woman named Francis Shumaker, living five miles above Grand Tower Jackson county, Ill., was brutally murdered by some unknown persons. She was first attacked in her house and beaten with a club, but escaped and was followed and struck with an axe and her head almost severed from her body. When found on Wednesday, her remains were nearly devoured by hogs. No clue to the murderers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19—A mob last night, at Brookville, Ind., forced the jail and attempted to take Cheek, the murderer of his father in law, at Lawrenceburg, in this State, a year ago, therefrom, with the supposed intention of lynching him. Cheek knocked the first man in his cell down, taking a revolver from him and defending himself bravely. Many of the mob were hurt. The jailor, in the meantime, escaped and rang a fire alarm, bringing the citizens to his aid. Thereupon the mob scattered. Many were recognized. Cheek had been granted a new trial, and the mob feared that his sentence would be light or dismissed.

MATAMORAS, MEXICO, Nov. 10.—The telegraph line to the Rio Grande has been completed. The courier who arrived yesterday from Monterey brings dates to the 4th. At that date two hundred cavalry sailed from Saltillo on a foraging expedition and encountered the rebel forces. The government troops were driven back with a loss of one-half their number. The rebels are exultant. Two regiments of government cavalry have arrived at Saltillo. Trepina has carefully fortified Hoelz Mesez, commanding the road between Monterey and Saltillo, heading off the arrival of reinforcements, and commenced firing. They were making preparations for an attack, which was set down for the 9th.

Escobedo has placed at the disposal of the Government all the San Luis forces. His cavalry are now at Eraron, on the border.

Government forces under Cortina have advanced into Nuevo Leon.

Navarin has fell back to Monterey.

Cortina is now at Camalon, having advanced twenty leagues from Monterey.

It is said that Carvajal will head the revolution at Tamaulopas.

CINCINNATI Nov. 17.—The Deputy United States Marshal, in endeavoring to arrest Joel Baker, charged with dealing in counterfeit money in Celina, Mercer county, Ohio, was attacked by two brothers named Brandon, who swore Baker should not be taken from Celina. The Marshal was severely bruised and cut, but succeeded in securing the prisoner, and brought him to this city last evening. It is said a prominent citizen holds that their Probate Court is the only jurisdiction to which their offence is amenable.

A Pittsfield, Mass., clerk lately married and moved to North Adams, where he bought a house and lot. In a few days the tax-collector called on him and presented so large a tax bill that the young man says he told him to take the deed of the property in part payment, and he would let him have the rest as soon as possible.

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Our Young Folks.

FANTSIDIVIN'S I-TUMMIN'!

BY TENDROOM.

Fantsidivin is tummin', I say, loot a here!
He 'e jolliest b-test ole day in 'e year.
I dust dot wanted last time 'for it came
And 'e way I lost it was a jolly ole shame.

Pa buyed a bid turkey, it dust loot 'most froze
For 'e fevvers was dawn, 'e dear turkey's tloze,
Ky put 'em all off, ma said to me I bet her—
If I was a turkey I'd dust run 'e faster—

I'd dust dot away; I'd bollered and tried;
I'd said: "Loot a here! I ain't doin' to be fricd!
Dit some ovver turkey, but let I alone,
I so awful little, I isn't half drone."

Jane stuffed 'e ole turkey and dust made he eat,
Too' he hadn't no head to chew up 'e meat;
S'e chewed it up for him wid a bid choppin'-knife,
I never did see such times in my life!

S'e tot 'e ole shickens an' put in a pie,
'E poor little shickens, ey dust had to die:
Ey dust laid 'em down all tuddled to sleep,
But ey never tried once, not even a peep.

An' dost all 'e fings we had I don't know,
But I dust has' one fing that wan't in 'e show;
I had an ole *ate* before I dot froo;
It dust made me holler—I bet it won'doo.

Oo see I was little, but fo't I was bid,
And so I dust et like a little young pid,
And my dwess dot so tight I fo't I should die,
But I didn't do no bin' but set up and ty.

But now I wears pants, I'm dittin' so old,
An' I dress I t n eat ons ell I tan hold.
Fantsidvin's asplinty ole day, don't you fint,
Wiv such lot of stuff to eat and to drint.

But dear little boys what don't know no better,
Dust pay an attent on to my 'ittle letter;
Don't eat so much turkey—so much shicken pie,
Or oo'll have an ate the same as did I.

But dust tate a little of everythin' nice,
And dust oo say no, wh n totes asts oo twice.
Or 'f d better loot out and know when to stop,
Or oo'll dit an ache that it dust make oo hop.

Fantsidivin' is tummin', I say, loot a here!
He 'e jollies', be-test ole day in 'e year;
If oo hain't dot no *turkey*, oo tum and see ms,
S'e'll div oo some chimb-r and so will my pa

—*Wood's Household Magazine*

A Little King, and His Trials and Troubles.

"I believe," said our little Gretchen, "that a king dresses in silk and velvet every day. He can eat what he likes, he can drive out in pleasant weather, he can go to the theater, and his servants must bring him all he asks for."

Ah, yes; certainly. Gretchen was right in some things, but not in everything. Let our wise Grechen cast a glance toward a king's apartment in the year 1715.

Seventeen hundred and fifteen—that is so long ago! More than one hundred and fifty years; during which many drops of rain fell from heaven upon poor mother earth, and in which many, many men, in different countries, wept and smiled. In 1715, a beautiful boy, of five years and a few months old, sat in a royal palace, in the kingdom of France. The child was robed in purple velvet, because he was in mourning for his grandfather, Louis XIV., King of France.

The little king, an attractive child, was seated in a magnificent apartment that was adorned with rare pictures, superb furniture and splendid carpets.

He sat alone, at an elegant little breakfast table. Every delicacy that he asked for was there, for they brought him all he wanted. No servants were wanting, for behind the chair of the little five-year old king stood two noblemen, who waited his commands. There were also many other persons in waiting in another part of the room.

Louis eat—all alone—a delicate roasted dove, and apricot tart, and drank a glass of wine. He knew how to eat the dove politely, but it was tedious and difficult for him to cut everything with a knife, so he took his little royal fingers to help him.

"Where is my napkin?" he cried, when he had finished the task. "They have'nt given me my napkin!" he continued. "Quick, quick! I want it!" holding his hands up in the air, as if in great distress.

The two noblemen who stood behind him hastened to bring him a napkin; but they disputed as to whom belonged the honor of handing it to him; and so they stood, one holding one side and one upon the other, and Louis XV sat crying with impatience and anger, because he had to wait so long holding up his hands.

A third distinguished lord who was in the room, but to whom the duty did not belong, had compassion on the little king, and brought a napkin to him.

Poor, little, gentle king, that was a misery.

"How tedious it is to day in the palace," said Louis XV, one afternoon; "why cannot I go out where all the other children are going?" He pointed to a crowd of citizens and country people, gaily dressed, who passed by the palace with their children.

"Where are they going?" inquired the king.

"To the fair at St. Germain," was the answer.

"Then I will go there, too," said his little majesty.

Louis XV. jumped for joy, for he thought of the pleasure of passing the lovely day in the open air, and of seeing all the beautifully dressed children again.

The coach, with four handsome horses, came to the door. They lifted the little king into it, and his tutor wished to follow him; but the Duke of M—— prevented it, for he said that the privilege of accompanying the king in his carriage belonged to him alone.

Then a dispute arose between the two gentlemen, and neither would yield.

"But you may both sit near me," said the king.

"Your Majesty, that will not be in order," was the answer. "The court must decide before we can go."

So Louis, who had been so childishly delighted with the prospect of a drive, was obliged to descend from the carriage, for the quarrel could not be settled at once. And Louis XV. remained, sadly looking out of the window until night came, seeing the prettily dressed children coming home from the fair, with drums and flies and cakes in their hands, while he stood alone by the window and wept.

The greatest misery of Louis XV. in his youth was his separation from Lord De Fleury. His grief for his beloved friend was so intense that De Fleury was sought for through the whole kingdom of France. He returned, and Louis XV. was calm and happy again.

You ask me, dear Gretchen, where I heard about the trials of the little king. I cannot tell; but this I know, that little kings and great ones have much more to bear than you and I have. So be contented with your lot, and let the kings ride in their carriages while you walk on foot.

The Fortunes of Toquixiro.

About three hundred years ago, a Japanese orphan boy was at work on a farm among the mountains of Niphon, the principal of the isles of Japan. His daily task was to cut fagots in the woods, and bring them down the long steep mountain path to the house, upon his back. It was his daily trial and vexation to see how much of this wood his master wasted in building a fire. It made him so unhappy that he could hardly enjoy his breakfast.

One day he could contain himself no longer, but complained aloud of the hardship of having to toil all day in the bitter cold of winter on the mountain, and bring the heavy load home at night, to see the wood wasted by a clumsy man who did not know how to use the precious fagots.

"You saucy fool!" cried his master, "do I not know what is proper for a fire? What do you understand of the matter? Cut your wood, and leave it to your betters to use it."

"But I could make a better fire with less wood," persisted Toquixiro.

"You shall do it then, to-morrow," said the master, "and if you fail I will make one myself, and burn your lazy bones upon it."

So by daylight the next morning he called the boy, who, notwithstanding the threats of his master the day before, and his scoffs as he watched him skilfully arranging a very few sticks, succeeded in kindling an admirable fire. He set on the large pot, put in two handfuls of tea leaves, placed over them the willow mat which fitted the pot, so as to keep the tea at the bottom of it, and poured on cold water. That is the way the Japanese peasants used to make their tea. When the water boiled, each helped himself with a small dippet. But when the breakfast was over, and Toquixiro was about to take his ax as usual, his master said, "You are too wise for your place, boy. Go to the city and make your fortune." And he gave him money and bade him farewell. Toquixiro made up his little bundle and started, nothing loth, for Meaco.

There were no roads, about his native village of Kessi, nothing but narrow footpaths from the farm-house to the well, the washing place in the river, the milking place, or the house of a neighbor. But he had been told that the rushing stream which came down from the mountain, went to the great city of Meaco, and he resolved to follow it. It led him at first through quiet places, but at length he came to the path which formed the boundary line between two counties, and this led finally into the grand avenue to the capital. Now, he found fellow travelers. Here was a grandee, with blue vest and purple skirts and two swords, followed by a bare legged servant in brown jacket, wearing a huge straw hat shaped like an umbrella; here was a merchant in green and gold, with two swords, of course, their scabbards pushing out his cloak behind in odd style, and his shoes shaped like a mitten, his big toe being accommodated by itself. The river broadened, and large sailed fishing boats were seen upon it, and yonder at last was the city, with the hills around it. The beautiful city! The boy's heart swelled with hope, ambition and determination. A general passed him on horseback, resplendent, even to the hem of his long white skirts, with silver and gold. "May be," thought Toquixiro, "I shall ride like him some day." On he went, past the brewery where beer, called *sacki*, was made from rice; past the cemetery, where the poor were buried in graves adorned with flowers, and where the ashes of the rich, in fine china vases, were set upon pedestals, in decorated tombs; past the tiger, cool, bamboo country houses of the nobles, and the summer palace of the king, into the city itself. Here was splendor, for Meaco is one of the capitals of the empire, and here resided the spiritual Emperor, a kind of Pope, with fifty thousand priests in his train.

Toquixiro, being a bright, intelligent boy, soon found a situation with a merchant of the city. But here, as before, he was distressed by his master's want of wisdom, and, after a while, ventured to give his advice in matters relating to commerce. He showed so much skill and sagacity in these affairs, that the merchant said to a friend of his, who was connected with the court, "This boy is too talented to be a merchant's clerk, he ought to be employed in the government." Toquixiro's eyes sparkled at this proposal. "My fortune is coming to me," he thought. The courtier took him very gladly into his service, and finding that he had had no advantages of education, he sent him to school. Here, crouched upon the floor, as Japanese schoolboys did, with his book upon the floor before him, he mastered the almost endless alphabet and learned to read. A wooden bench was set before him, and thereupon he learned to write. Where no geography, no history, no natural science, and no foreign languages are to be studied, school lessons are comparatively an easy affair, even if there are hundreds of letters in the alphabet; so Toquixiro graduated in a short time, covered with honors. Then his kind patron hired certain professors to complete his education. The first of these was the Professor of Tsianosi, or the art of tea-making. This took more time and attention than mathematics. The tea was ground to a fine powder in a little parlor mill, whose stones were dark green serpentine, hard and smooth. The freshly ground powder stood in a box on the tea table, the cups were filled with hot water, and then a pinch of powder dropped into each from a tiny spoon. Each cup was stirred with a stirrer, and then presented for immediate use. It was not very easy to get it just right, but the manner of presenting it was still more difficult to learn.

Just imagine a prince squatting on the ground, his sword sticking out behind, from a bunch of gorgeous apparel, his shaved head shining smooth, and his bare arms gracefully extended for a cup of tea. This is a case where the most delicate attention to etiquette is required. But Toquixiro's genius was equal to the occasion, and he learned all the formalities suitable to the case.

He took lessons also from a professor of horsemanship, for though he had been brought up upon a farm, he was quite unused to the management of a horse; that animal was seldom used in farm work. Even now, in learning to ride, it was quite unnecessary for him to learn to guide or control his horse, for the creature was always led by a servant. But he was taught how to saddle and load his beast, how to mount him from behind and how to balance himself sitting cross-legged upon a cushion between the bags which hung at the horse's sides, and behind the box he carried on his back. This was no easy matter. Then he was taught to ride astride the horse, in what seems to us a more natural manner, for so it behooved him to go when he made visits of ceremony and had no baggage to carry.

Then he was taught the use of the two swords he was soon to wear, and instructed when and how it would be proper and dignified to cut himself open with them, should he receive an insult.

And so his education was finished, and he became a young gentleman of the court, and presently went on a fowling party with his patron and the royal family. By some mischance, or rather by singular good fortune, a falcon escaping hooded, and but half liberated from its jesses, became entangled in a tree, and was in danger of being lost, when Toquixiro extricated it, with such agility and address, that the emperor was struck with admiration, and took the young man into his own service.

Discreet and wise, he prospered as usual, and advanced rapidly, step by step in the army, until he became commander-in-chief. He dropped his peasant name, and was known as General Fuxiba. And so he rode the broad avenues resplendent even to the hem of his white robes, with gold and silver, just as he had hoped.

But greater things yet were in store for him. The Emperor was assassinated in his palace one night by the chief of a band of rebels. The commander-in-chief suppressed the insurrection, executed the murderers, and as the heir to the throne was but a child, he took the government into his own hands, and again changing his name, became the Emperor Taico. He was rich and magnificent to his heart's desire. He made a new constitution of government, and his code of laws have been in force three hundred years. Even in his high position, he had a cause of annoyance, a daily vexation more trying than that which troubled the peasant boy Toquixiro. It was the power and authority of the other Emperor, the spiritual prince at Meaco. He could not be happy in his superb palace at Jeddo, while he thought of the influence and power the Dairi exerted. But after ten years of skillful managing, he succeeded in taking away all temporal power from the Dairi. He had made other great changes all setting his throne upon a firmer basis; but, perhaps, the most enduring mark of his influence upon Japan was his success in shutting up the empire, which had before been open to foreigners. It is said that his reason for this change, was his alarm on being shown a map of the world and told over what an immense proportion of it the Pope ruled. He was told, also, that he acquired power over the kingdoms of the world by sending first priests and then soldiers, to conquer all lands. Now the priests had been at work in Japan for many years, and had had great success. Last a military conquest should follow, he drove out the priests, exterminated the Christians, and forbade all going out of or coming into his kingdom any more. And only now, after three hundred years, has the commerce of the world proved a match for the Emperor Taico, and opened the door of Japan, which he closed.

But amid all his greatness he had still a trouble. His conscience would not let him forget the young son of the king who had been so kind to him. It made him afraid lest mischief should befall his own son. And his anxiety made him very sad in his last illness. He tried to make sure his succession by marrying him to the daughter of his commander-in-chief. But it was all in vain. The man loved himself better than he loved his young son in law; made himself king, besieged the young prince and burned him in his castle.

Strange, how the story of a boy cutting wood in lonely forests, may come to merge itself in the world's great history, and that the whole religious and commercial life of a great nation, and expeditions, treaties and wars of other peoples, should be linked forever with the fortunes of Toquixiro!

Wit and Humor.

DEACON ADAMS 'RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE."

BY FRANK CLIVE.

I ain't ashamed to testify
What faith has done for me,
When, with the naked, fleshy eye,
My way I could not see;
For "I have kept the faith," as Paul
Remarked to Timothy.

Sometimes I have been sorely tried
By soul-besetting doubt;
Yea, in extremity I've had
And almost been found out!
But that was when adversity
Had compassed me about.

Yet faith has triumphed in the end,
And always brought me through;
For which my daily thanks ascend
To Him to whom they're due—
Except when I am busy, or
Have some sly job in view.

A year ago I bought a hoss,
Whose style my fancy struck,
But early recognized my loss—
He wasn't worth a shuck!
Ah, brethern, 'twas a bitter cross,
The thought ha I was "stuck!"

He was a very showy beste,
But most amazin slow;
It somehow never seemed to suit
That animal to go.
He always seemed discouraged by
A sense of endless whoa!

My faith was sadly shaken
By that eighty dollar trade,
Yet the Psalmist was'n't mistaken;
"I haven't seen," he said,
"The righteous man forsaken,
Nor his seed a begging bread!"

And sure enough, there came along
A horse dealing dead-beat,
On whom I "come it," rather strong,
By what might seem deceit—
Though I can hardly deem it wrong
The wicked to defeat.

The Spanish flies were thick that day,
And some got in the feed!
How suddenly that hoss waxed gay!
And how increased his speed!
Yes, outwardly and inwardly
He was a fiery steed!

The jockey scoffed at style and pace,
In phrases quite profane;
Then shook three "fifties" in my face
Then shook them not in vain,
The lucre quite enticed me, though
His language gave me pain!

I ought to have reproved him
For the wicked words he said,
But anger might have moved him
To repudiate the trade;
Besides, he was, already, most
Essentially flayed.

Thus I brought low the man of sin,
And saved myself from loss;
And, brethern, trials long have been
To me like that old hoss—
I profit, in the long run, by
What seemed a bitter cross.

Thus things are sure to come round right
For those who live in faith;
That "walk in faith, and not by sight,"
As the Apostle saith;
And while it pays, I mean to be
Found "faithful unto death."

Episode in the Life of a Reporter.

Some years ago, when the writer was a reporter upon an eastern paper, it devolved upon him to write for the same edition an account of the presentation of a gold headed cane to Rev. Dr. Mudge, clergyman of the place, and the description of a patent hog killing and sausage machine which had just been put in operation at the factory. Now, what made Rev. Dr. Mudge mad was this. The inconsiderate buccaneer who made up the forms of the paper got the two locals mixed up in a frightful manner, and when we went to press, something like this was the appalling result:

"Several of the Rev. Dr. Mudge's friends called upon him yesterday, and after a brief conversation the unsuspicious hog was seized by the hind legs and slid along a beam until he reached the hot water tank. His friends explained the object of their visit, and presented him with a very handsome gold headed butcher, who grabbed him by the tail, swung him around, split his throat from ear to ear, and in less than a minute the carcass was in the water. Thereupon he came forward and said that there were times when the feelings overpowered one, and for that reason he would not attempt to do more than thank those around him for the manner in which such a huge animal was cut up into fragments was simply astonishing. The doctor concluded his remarks, when the machine seized him, and in less time than it takes to write it the hog was cut into fragments and worked up into delicious sausage. The occasion will long be remembered by the doctor's friends as one of the most delightful of their lives.

The best pieces can be procured for fifteen cents a pound, and we are sure that those who have sat so long under his ministry will rejoice that he has been treated so handsomely."

Mad? Well, about nine o'clock that morning the office had been abandoned by every man but the advertising clerk, and he ascended to the roof and roped himself to a boiler iron, so that he could watch the venerable clergyman tearing around down there in the street with his congregation, all wearing the panoply of war, and carrying butcher knives and things. Next day we explained and apologized, but the doctor stopped his subscription and began to take the rival paper.

Rosecrans, and the Sentinel.

Once upon Sewell Mountain, a short time before the army fell back to Gauley in great haste upon the very night the enemy retreated in the opposite direction, General Rosecrans, who went about in a common soldier's overcoat, and under a slouched hat, attempted to pass the guard on the mountain side.—The guard came promptly to a charge and ordered the unknown to stand back.

"But, my good fellow," cried Rosey, "I must pass."

"Can't do it without a countersign."

"I haven't the countersign, but I am General Rosecrans."

"Oh, the devil! That's played."

"What do you mean—who do you take me for?"

"Take you for? Why for what you are—one of them dammed old wagoners trying to get out to steal chickens."

This made Rosey perfectly furious, and although a pious man, he broke into a tirade of profanity. The guard responded, and a little theological discussion followed more emphatic than polite. In the midst of it the corporal of the guard, hearing the row, came to the rescue. He recognized the general, and the poor soldier began apologizing.

"Never mind," said Rosey; "you're a good fellow and did your duty; but, my man, you mustn't swear so. You jeopardize your precious soul by such profanity."

That man was promoted; he rose in rank; and after having been desperately wounded in his coat tail he came out of the war a brevet wagon-master, and went to Congress.

Bound to do a Full Day's Work.

Mr. M., of Oxford, don't object to having a hired man do a full day's work—at least, so we judge from the following story: A short time ago a man went to his place for work. Mr. M. set him ploughing round a forty acre field. After he had ploughed faithfully all day until the sun was about half an hour high, he expressed the opinion that it was about time to quit.

"O no," replied Mr. M., "you can plough around six or eight times more just as well as not."

So the hired man ploughed around six or eight times, then went to the house took care of his team, milked nine cows, ate his supper, and found ten o'clock staring him in the face from the old timepiece.

Said the hired man to Mrs. M., "where is Mr. M?"

The good woman answered, "He has retired; do you wish to see him?"

He replied that he did. After being conducted to the bedroom, he said:

"Mr. M., where is the axe?"

"Why" said Mr. M, "what do you want to do with the axe?"

"Well," said the hired man, "I thought you might like me to split some wood till breakfast is ready."

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Our hero was a Justice of the Peace in a one-horse town somewhere out West, and, as litigants were scarce in his district, he combined the duties with those of auctioneer. Well, on one occasion, while exercising the latter function, a certain wag named W——, who attended the sale for the express purpose of having a little fun, kept bidding on everything put up; and when they were knocked down the bidder was not to be found. This began to be rather troublesome, and the Judge got rather "riled." At length, after considerable watching, the Judge discovered him, had him arrested, and fined him for *contempt of Court*. W—— remonstrated against such proceedings, maintaining that he could not be fined, as the Judge was not on the bench. The Judge then mounted the stand; took off his spectacles, and after two or three dignified knocks with the hammer, to call the attention of the crowd, he said:

"It's no use; I'm Judge; and on the bench or off the bench, this 'ere Court's *always worthy of contempt!*"

W—— said he agreed with the Judge, and paid his fine willingly.

ARTEMUS WARD ON ART.—I like art. I admire dramatic art, although I failed as an actor. It was in my school-boy days that I failed as an actor. The play was the "Ruins of Pompeii." I played the Ruins. It was not a very successful performance; but it was better than the "Burning Mountain." He was not good. He was a bad Vesuvius. The remembrance often makes me ask, "Where are the boys of my youth?" I assure you, this is a conundrum. Some are amongst you here, some in America, some are in jail. Hence arises a most touching question: "Where are the girls of my youth?" Some are married; some would like to be. Oh, my Maria! Alas! she married another; they frequently do. I hope she is happy; because I am. Some people are not happy; I have noticed that.

My orchestra is small; but I am sure it is very good, so far as it goes. I give my pianist ten pounds a night and his washing.

I like music. I can't sing. As a singist, I am not a success. I am saddest when I sing; so are those who hear me; they are sadder even than I am.

A FINE PAID.—The amusing little incident here related actually took place in a court room in one of the South western States, less than a century ago:

Enter juror, who has detained the court at least an hour.

Judge (much irritated)—Mr. Clerk, enter a fine of twenty-five dollars against Mr. Smith.

Smith—Did I understand your Honor to fine me twenty-five dollars?

Judge—Yes, sir.

Smith draws his pencil and addresses the following note to his Honor:

"Dear Judge:—That little difference upon winding up our little game of 'draw' amounted to just fifty. Pay the clerk the twenty-five, and hand the balance to the sheriff.

"Yours, etc., SMITH."

The sheriff handed the note to the Judge. The judicial frown instantly gave place to a most benevolent and satisfactory smile, as his honor stammered out:

"Ah—yes! certainly—yes—valid excuse! certainly! valid excuse—certainly! The clerk will remit Mr. Smith's fine."

THE DEACON PUZZLED.—Deacon Johnson is a great temperance man, and sets a good example of total abstinence as far as he is seen.

Not long ago he employed a carpenter to make some alteration in his parlor, and in repairing the corner near the fireplace it was found necessary to remove the wainscoating, when, lo! a discovery was made that astonished every body. A brace of decanters, a tumbler, and a pitcher, were coolly reposing there as if they had stood there from the beginning.

The deacon was summoned, and as he beheld the blushing bottles, he exclaimed:

"Well, I declare, that is curious, sure enough. It must be that old Bates left them when he went out of this 'ere house, thirty years ago."

"Perhaps he did," returned the carpenter, "but, deacon, the ice in the pitcher must have been frie mighty hard to stay till this time."

DISCRETION IS THE BETTER PART OF VALOR.—Tom and Arthur have been rude to their mamma. Mamma has complained to papa, who is coming up stairs.

Arthur—I say, Tom, here comes pa—I shall pretend to be asleep.

Tom—I shan't—I shall get up and put something on.

Josh Billings says: Courage without discretion is like a ram with horns on both ends—he will have more fights on hand than he can do justice to.

IMAGINATION.—Grace Greenwood, writing from Denver, says: "Nature did a mischievous ill turn originally, in affixing to them a mark by which they can be seen and 'a head drawn on them' at a distance. It renders them especially liable to attack in the rear, which reminds me of a little story. A small Colorado boy who had been out planting, ran into the house in a state of great excitement, saying that he had seen some antelopes in a gulch near by. At his entreaty, his mother went out to look at them, but nothing of the kind was to be found. She became incredulous, and said at last: "I don't believe that you saw any antelopes; it must have been your imagination, my child." To this the little mountaineer indignantly responded: "Humph! I guess my imagination isn't white behind!"

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following lucid biography: "Robert Dexter, King of the New York Ledger and editor of the turf. He has a circulation of 2 15, and can trot his mile inside of half a million subscribers on a ten cylinder track. All the distinguished writers in the country trot for his paper. He learned the art of printing when he was a colt, and by dint of perseverence, linked with a native business tact and a thorough knowledge of the value of advertising, under the saddle and to harness, he has in maturity become a millionaire. He is a perfect gentleman, 17 1 3 hands high, of a rich glossy color, and faultless symmetry. He may be seen almost any day.

YOUNG AMERICA ENJOYMENT.—Mother.—Why, Arthur, where have you been? Arthur—Why, mother, first I played horse with the blind woman's little boy, and then he and I stood with our caps begging pennies for her. We made fifty cents.

(The rest is omitted out of consideration for mother's feelings.)

Miscellany.

Then and Now.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Five and thirty years since, New York suffered by a conflagration then estimated as having cost her little less than $40,000,000. Now, Chicago has suffered under a similar visitation, to the extent, as at present estimated, of $150,000,000.

Then, there was a decided tendency toward the creation of a panic, but a few kind words from the President of the United States Bank, combined with a little judicious assistance, did much toward casting oil on the troubled waters, and at the close of a very brief period, the matter had almost passed from the recollection of all but the unfortunate individuals upon whom loss had fallen.

Now, bears are rampant, threatening loss and commercial trouble, and laboring with all their energies for the destruction of their neighbor's property—thus producing a state of fear calculated to aggrandize the few who have money to lend, at the loss of many who have need to borrow; and it is with a view to a counteraction of their efforts in this direction that we here furnish a comparative view of the condition of the country then and now, as follows:

Then, our whole population was but 15,000,000; now it is 40,000,000.

Then, the whole property of the country could not have exceeded $5,000,000,000, and it is very doubtful if it reached even that amount. Now, it exceeds $30,000,000,000; and were allowances made for the labor saved by the hundreds throughout the country, it might be set down as being ten fold greater than in the former period.

Then, our iron product was but 250 000 tons, and our whole consumption 330,000 tons. Now, our production has reached 2 000,000 tons, and our total consumption 2,500 000.

Then, the coal mined east and west could scarcely have exceeded 1,500 000 tons. Now, it has grown to nearly 30,000 000, the application of four-fifths of which is in the direction of economizing human labor and elevating the laborer.

Then, we worked up 200,000 bales of cotton. Now, we do the same by 1,000 000 bales, nearly the whole of which is consumed at home by those who labor.

Then, our woolen manufacture was confined almost entirely to the commonest products of the loom. Now, it embraces almost every description of goods, to the very finest; its amount approaching to nearly $20,000 000.

Then, the majority of our people were but poorly clothed. Now, they are by far the best clothed population in the world.

Then, we had 1,000 miles of railroad. Now, we have more than 50 000.

Then, the lake and river ship-building of the West was scarcely known. Now, it reaches 100,000 tons per annum.

Then, we lived under the regime of President Jackson's Western and Southern wildcat banks, busily engaged in contracting obligations that were never to be redeemed. Now, every note of every bank in the Union is gladly received at every counter of every shop in every State.

Then, we mined but very little of the precious metals, and our total coinage for the year was but $5 000. Now, our product of these metals is $90,000,000.

Then our banks were pretending to pay specie; doing this with the full knowledge that it was a pretense and nothing more, and that a foreign demand might at any moment cause them to fail of payment. Now, our commercial system is based on greenbacks, not likely to be withdrawn or reduced in quantity, and always available for every commercial purpose.

Then, those who desired to replace their commodities and machines destroyed were in great measure compelled to look abroad, thereby adding to the demand for those precious metals of which so small a quantity could be found in the vaults of banks. Now nearly all of these supplies are to be obtained at home, making large demands on our mills and workshops, and giving on to our own labor the employment which before had been given to that of England.

Then, the blow was struck at the heart of the commercial tree, and its effect was felt in every village, town and city of the Union. Now, it is but a branch that has been affected, leaving nine-tenths of the body almost as it has stood before.

Then, insurance, as now carried on, was scarcely known, as a consequence of which an immense proportion of the loss was to be borne by New York herself. Now, it is so scattered from London to San Francisco as to cause the weight in any individual quarter to be comparatively light.

Then our customs revenue was but $20 000,000, or half the loss by the New York fire. Now it exceeds $200 000 000, or a third more than the now estimated loss by the Chicago fire.

Then we had just entered upon the free trade policy, which brought such speedy bankruptcy in 1837, and such utter ruin in 1840 42. Now we yet retain the protective system, under which the reward of labor has doubled; and by means of which we have been saved from a financial crisis like the free trade ones of 1818 34 37 42 and 1857 60.

Let those, then, who fear a crisis, reflect that nothing of the kind has ever yet occurred in periods of protection. Let them next study the remarkable facts above presented, and then determine for themselves if the New York fire, from which the country so promptly recovered, had not, when compared with our commerce and our means, an importance almost ten fold greater than that of the unfortunate occurrence of the fortnight that has just passed. Let them do these things, let them reflect coolly and calmly on the situation, and the day of triumph for panic makers will soon have passed away.

THE STORY OF A RING.

One of the Romances of the War

From the Kansas City Times.

In the year 1861, a young man, then living a few miles from this city, went into the Missouri state guard as a soldier. At Springfield, and on the reorganization of this branch of the army, he took service as a Confederate. Afterwards he joined a company in Col. Up. Hays's regiment, and participated in the battle of Lone Jack.

Before leaving home, however, his mother gave him an old-fashioned gold ring, which had a heart upon it, and the letters "R. S." engraved upon this heart. She placed it on her son's hand with a wish, or, rather, a prayer, that he might go through the war safely, and get safely back to his home again.

It is not known that either the ring or the prayer acted as a charm, but the young man went unharmed through many bloody fights, being hit in but one of them, the wound then proving to be only a mere scratch.

In 1864 the young man was very sick of a fever at Clarksville, Texas. During the delirium attendant upon it, and while he was tossing to and fro, the ring slipped from his finger and was lost. The closest search failed to find it, and it was given up for good. There waited upon the young man, however, a very pretty and amiable girl, who seemed to be very sorry when he got well enough to rejoin his command. When he left he laughingly told her that if she would find his ring, and he lived, he would come back and marry her. If this promise was made at first with any degree of certainty, it was soon forgotten in the excitement and care of a soldier's life, and only at rare intervals, perhaps, did he recall the sick room and the ministering angel.

When the war was over the young man returned to his father's farm in Jackson county, and went to work in good earnest. Two years ago his mother died, and once more the loss of the ring came back to him with redoubled sorrow. He determined to write to the lady who had nursed him, and to inquire of her whether she was married or not, and whether she had ever seen or heard anything of the present his mother had made him.

The letter was written in August 1869, and in March, 1870, what was his surprise to receive an answer from the identical girl he had left in 1864, and to whom he had made a slight promise of marriage. She was still single, she said, and waiting for him. And what was stranger still, only five days before she wrote she had found the lost ring. The manner of finding it was as follows: The father of the lady had determined to make some repairs in his house, which repairs necessitated the taking up the floor of the room in which the soldier had been sick. After doing this, and while digging away some rubbish beneath, the workmen came upon the ring. It had slipped through a crack in the floor, and had been lying there safe and sound, for nearly five long years. The lady took possession of it at once, and wrote immediately to its owner, as we have stated above. Perhaps she looked upon its recovery as an omen, and perhaps it was. At any rate it was a little romantic with all its attending circumstances.

The correspondence thus commenced, or rather renewed, was continued with an ever increasing ardor on the part of the gentleman, until in the end he made a new and impetuous offer of marriage. Without that the story would be incomplete. Last week, with money in his pocket, a good home in Jackson county, and a great happiness in his heart, this young soldier—now somewhat older and more settled and sedate—started for Clarksville, Texas, the home of his betrothed. Who can doubt of the result? He will remain there probably a month, and return again to Missouri with his bride. When he does we promise to give his name. Until then it is impossible, for the condition of secresy was attached to the information before we could obtain it. The circumstances are, however, just as we have narrated in every particular, and furnish another to the long list of romantic incidents that have grown out of the war.

Value of Immigration.

The population of the States at the commencement of the Revolutionary war has generally been estimated at 3,000,000, and since that 7,803,865 foreigners have come into the country. As to nationality, the statistics show clearly that the English-speaking races are in the majority and have been so from the beginning. Of the whole total no less than 3,857 850 came from the British isles, and 284 401 from British America, making an aggregate of 4,142,241, which, with the original stock, will account for the ascendency of the English language and institutions, since from this prolific germ has sprung up an increase more than sufficient to swallow up all other races. It is computed that the money value of each immigrant to this country is $800, at which rate the whole total added to our national wealth has been, $285,000,000 during the year 1870, and $6,243 880,800 from the start. This is estimating these people as producers. That this is no idle conjecture may be seen in the prodigious progress the country has made in every respect, exceeding in rapidity any known instance. The power of development is beyond all question very great. To illustrate the influence of this immigration upon the country, we will give some of the occupations of these immigrants. Of laborers there were 1,498,816. These are the people who have built our railroads and our canals, and who have supplied the basis of our progress, and the most consoling reflection is that they are still pouring in in increasing numbers. Next to these in importance were 676,579 farmers, attracted by the cheapness and unlimited supply of land, and who have fed the mighty stream of American agriculture.—*Columbus (O.) Statesman*

The Rev. Dr. W. B. Sprague's collection of autographs is perhaps the richest private collection in the world. They are arranged, classified and numbered. His collections of Revolutionary autographs is perfect—Washington, his staff, his generals, his cabinet, with every eminent American of that age. He has the entire originals of the Arnold treason, with the identical letter signed John Anderson. These autographs, valued at not less than $100,000, are chronologically arranged and indexed, so that any one can be turned to in a moment.

The opium trade is increasing. The quantity brought to California during the six months ending September 31, 1871, from Hong Kong China, and Yokohama, Japan, was 32 350 pounds, valued at $318 418. The duty paid on this, at $6 per pound, was $194,148. This is an excess over the previous six months of $71 000, and over the six months ended September, 1870, $116,000.

At a horse case tried in Massachusetts, the other day, one witness, on being asked what kind of medicine was used in the treatment of the dilapidated animal, said that "he would be busted if he knowed, but he rather guessed it was *anarchy*."

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Farm and House.

COUNTRY CHILDREN.

Little fresh violets,
Born in the wildwood;
Sweetly illustrating
Innocent childhood,
Shy as the antelope—
Brown as a berry—
Free as the mountain air,
Romping and merry.

Blue eyes and hazel eyes,
Peep from the hedges,
Shaded by sun bonnets,
Frayed at the edges!
Up in the apple trees,
Heedless of danger,
Manhood in embryo
States at the stranger.

Out in the hilly patch
Seeking the berries—
Under the orchard tree
Feasting on cherries—
Trampling the clover blossoms
Down 'mong the grasses,
No voice to hinder them,
Dear lads and lasses!

No grim proprietary—
No interjection;
Free as the birdlings
From city restrictions!
Coining the purest blood,
Strengthening each muscle,
Donning health's armor
'Gainst life's coming bustle!

Dear little innocents!
Born in the wildwood!
Oh, that all little ones
Had such a childhood!
God's blue spread over them,
God's green beneath them,
No sweeter heritage
Could we bequeath them.

Domestic Economy.

SWEET APPLE PUDDING.—Take one pint of scalded milk half pint of Indian meal, a teaspoonful of salt, and six sweet apples cut in small pieces, will afford an excellent rich jelly. This is one of the most luxurious yet simple puddings that can be made.

PLAIN MINCE PIES.—Take two pounds lean beef boiled, one pound suet chopped fine, three pounds apples, two pounds raisins or currants, salt, pepper, cloves and nutmeg to taste; moisten with boiled cider. Make a good paste and cook one hour.

GRAHAM GEMS.—One pint of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one of salt, a spoonful of cream if you wish, two pints Graham and one of fine flour, stir it as thick as you can conveniently with a spoon, bake thoroughly, and eat as soon as done. Bake in roll tins.

SPLIT ROLLS.—One egg well beaten; one tablespoonful of sugar; one yeast cake dissolved in a cup of warm milk; two teaspoonfuls of salt; flour enough to make a stiff batter; set to rise; when risen work in a large spoonful of butter and flour enough to roll; roll out an inch thick, spread over with butter or lard; fold in half; cut with biscuit cutter; let rise and bake.

BEEF-STEAK PIE.—Cut the steak into moderately sized pieces, season with pepper and salt and chopped onions, and lay in a dish. Put crust upon the ledge and an inch below; cover with a thick crust, and bake two hours. Make a rich gravy to eat with it.

TO MAKE GOOD YEAST.—To one large handful of hops, add a quart of cold water; boil about twenty minutes, when strain into one quart of flour; when it becomes sufficiently cool, add one pint of good brewers' or bakers' yeast; stir well and let it stand until fermentation ceases, (which is usually in about two days,) then thicken with corn meal, roll out thin, cut into small cakes and dry in the shade.

BIRDS' NEST PUDDING.—Peel and core with a scoop enough apples to cover the bottom of your dish; fill the holes of the apples with sugar, and sprinkle one ounce over them; add a quarter of a pound of sago, a little lemon peel and nutmeg; cover the whole with water, and bake it in a quick oven for about one hour. Eaten hot, let it stand five minutes after being taken out of the oven. It is very good cold.

PEACH LEAF YEAST.—One of our Southern exchanges gives the following recipe: Take three handfuls of peach leaves, and three medium sized potatoes; boil them in two quarts of water until the potatoes are done; then take out the leaves and throw them away; peel the potatoes, and rub them up with a pint of flour, adding cool water sufficient to make a paste. Then pour on the peach-leaf tea, and scald for about five minutes. If you add to this a little old yeast it will be ready for use in three hours; if you add none, it will need to stand a day and a night before use. Leaves dried in the shade are as good as fresh ones. As this is much stronger than hop yeast, less should be used in bread-making.

POTATO CROQUETTES.—Proportions, a quart of potatoes. Peel, boil and mash; mix with them the yolks of four eggs, two ounces of butter, salt, and about half a gill of milk; set on the fire, stir for two minutes, spread in a dish to get cold, or leave over night, if designed for breakfast, in which case a little milk may be added to moisten their dryness; mix thoroughly, divide into tablespoon parts, shape them, roll in bread crumbs, dip into beaten eggs (the whites), roll in bread crumbs again and fry in hot fat. Take off when done, drain, dish and serve immediately. When they are shaped flat, they are "croquettes *a la duchesse*." Any kind of croquettes properly made is very nice, even when made simpler than these directions. Some use the inside of baked potatoes.

FOR CURING MEAT.—The Germantown *Telegraph* gives the following directions for curing meat:

To 1 gallon of water 1½ lbs. of salt, ½ lb. of sugar, ½ oz. of saltpetre, ½ oz. of potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity required. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, etc., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar. If this receipt is properly tried, it will never be abandoned. There is none that surpass it, it is good.

The Cause for Deterioration of the Wheat Crop.

Hon. Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture, writes:

The experience of many years has led me to the conclusion that the deterioration of the wheat crop is mainly attributable to the improper and untimely use of barnyard manure. In our practice, the clover sod is turned down and planted with corn. The ground is again ploughed in the spring, and sowed with oats, and upon the stubble of this crop all the manure of the barnyard is put; then ploughed again, and sowed with wheat. This delicate plant is thus subjected to the rawness and grossness of barnyard food, with all its germs of flies, worms, lice and bugs—seemingly a sufficient cause of the unsuccessful growth of a grain so pure and delicate as wheat. Corn is the hog of plants, and will devour food of any quality and thrive upon it. Here, then, upon the sod, to be ploughed for corn, is the place for barnyard manure. Bury it deep, and when the corn is cut off, break the stubble even with the ground during the winter. In the spring harrow the ground well, sow your oats upon it, and not subject the oat crop to being thrown down by it. When this crop is removed, bring your manure to the surface by deep ploughing and thorough tillage. The barnyard manure having thus received proper preparation, is a fit food for the wheat plant.

"Experience has taught me this lesson. On my farm in Pennsylvania I never fail to raise a satisfactory crop of wheat, and have known no such thing as midge, Hessian fly, or Army worm."

Farming as a Business.

A man who is not smart enough to run a store, is not smart enough to run a farm. Farmers are not to be made of what is left after lawyers, doctors, ministers, and merchants are sorted and picked out. And if a man fails on a farm, it is not likely he will succeed in a store, for it requires more talent to be a thriving farmer than to be an average merchant. The one cause of great failure is the disproportion between a man's farm and his capital. A farmers' capital is skill, labor, and his money. If he has little cash, he must have no more land than he can thoroughly manage by his personal labor. One acre well worked is more profitable than twenty acres skimmed over. It is this greed of land by farmers that have not the capital to work it that keeps so many poor. Small farms are better than large ones, simply because they are better suited to the capital of common farmers. Large farmers with large capital are better than small ones. Farming is a good business for all men who conduct it on proper principles, and have capital according to the size of their farms.—*Farmer and Artisan.*

Specific Gravity Test for Potatoes.

It is generally understood that the value of potatoes depends upon their specific gravity, and that the heavier the potato the greater the amount of nitrogenous matter it contains. This has suggested the idea of a convenient test by which the excellence of different varieties can be readily determined, and which consists in the use of saline solutions of different degrees of strength. It, assuming one variety as a standard, we make a solution of such strength that the potato will float at about the middle of the mass, neither falling to the bottom nor rising to the surface, and apply the same test to other potatoes, we may conclude if one fall to the bottom it is better, or if it rise to the top it is poorer, than the standard. A series of standards has been suggested, therefore, by Dr. Nesbit, of definite percentages of salt and water, thus producing a sliding scale applicable under any circumstances for the test in question.

Soiling Crops.

Mr. E. W. Stewart gives the following as a good division of soiling crops when twenty cows are soiled: First, two and a half acres of winter rye, sown late in August or early in September, in the Middle and New England States; but may be somewhat later in the season in the South. Cut in the spring before the heads form, so that it will immediately commence a new growth. Under favorable conditions of soil and climate, rye may be cut in the way recommended every three weeks. Second, two and a half acres of orchard grass and early clover, sown together, and cut just before coming into blossom. Three cuttings may be obtained on good ground in moist seasons. Sow twenty pounds of orchard grass and twelve pounds of clover to the acre on land in fine tilth and well manured. Third, two and a half acres of timothy and large red clover, to be cut before coming into blossom. Ten pounds of timothy seed and ten pounds of clover seed to the acre will be sufficient. Fourth, two and a half acres of oats, sown early in April, at the rate of three or four bushels of seed to the acre, to be cut while in blossom. Fifth, four acres of corn sown as follows: one acre each on the 20th of May, and on the 1st, 10th and 20th of June. The rotation recommended will permit the feeding of a variety of food to stock at the same time—as clover with corn,—a practice always desirable.

The Russian Method of Keeping Fruit.

A method of preserving fruit quite frequently adopted in Russia, consists in slacking fresh lime by sprinkling with water, and adding a little creosote. The fruit is to be packed in wooden boxes, with a layer of the prepared chalk powder of an inch in depth at the bottom. The layer is to be first covered with a sheet of paper, and upon it the fruit is laid so as to touch each other. On the first layer of fruit another sheet of paper is placed, with the lime powder sprinkled over it, and a sheet of paper over this, upon this another layer of fruit is spread as before, and the process continued until the box is full. The corners may then be filled with charcoal. If a tight fitting cover is put on the box, the fruit, it is said, will maintain its freshness for at least a year.

Fattening Hogs.

The *Maryland Farmer* says: "Decidedly the most economical manner of fattening hogs is to feed them well before the severe cold weather sets in, as they fatten more readily, and require a less amount of food to produce a pound of flesh. We say then, commence to fatten early. Put the hogs in their pens as soon as the supply of acorns begins to fail, and feed them regularly with all the food they can eat, but not to that excess which leads to waste. The best way is to feed a little at a time and often, and keep their sleeping apartments warm and dry, and fill the pen with litter, to be worked up into manure, changing the litter as frequently as may be found necessary.

SALARIES of AMBASSADORS.—The meagre salaries and humble lodgings and offices which our Ministers and Consuls receive is very often referred to in foreign journals in a way very unpleasant to American pride, and very true at the same time. It is one of Yankee economies, a disgrace and a shame. Our representatives abroad do not receive enough to pay their expenses, while Ministers from other countries are well paid and lodged besides. The English Ambassador receives $56,000 annually. The French pay $60,000 to their Minister at London. Austria pays over $56,000 for her Paris representative, and Russia $36,000. Mr. Washburne gets less than $20,000, and is obliged to hire his own house.

It was only a few days before the great fire that the president of one of the heaviest of the English insurance companies, the Imperial, of London, was in Chicago with a view to establishing an agency here; but was so impressed with the precariousness of our situation that he declined to yield to the temptation of high premiums and establish an agency here. "I cannot do it," said he; "you have some fine buildings, but you have them surrounded by very bad ones. The first time circumstances combine against you your whole city will burn up." This experienced underwriter had hardly time to get out of the country before his prediction was terribly verified—*Chicago Tribune.*

It is said that the Grand Cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan of Georgia, is no less a personage than a son in law of General Toombs, that famous man who threatened, once upon a time, to call the roll of his slaves from the apex of Bunker Hill Monument amid the flashing lightnings of Southern rights and the rattling thunders of the Constitution.

Miscellany.

PRESIDENT-MAKING.

Two Signal Failures—A Lesson from History.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The efforts of the Pittsburgh *Post* to make a Presidential candidate of Col. Thomas A. Scott—without his advice or consent, of course—recalls to recollection two kindred enterprises, which happened so long a time ago as to have well nigh faded from men's memories. During the year 1839-'40 a select coterie of Democratic politicians undertook to confer Presidential honor on Commodore Charles Stewart, familiarly known as "Old Ironsides." A Sketch of the Commodore's life, embellished with his portrait and sundry pictorial views of his great naval fights, was printed, and several hundred thousand copies circulated. The "brave old Commodore" possessed unquestioned elements of popularity. He was a true patriot, boasted an unsullied personal character, a well-stored mind, and his brilliant success during our second war with Great Britain had made him the greatest of American naval commanders. And yet the attempt to make him President of the United States, or even a nominee, proved a signal failure. Thousands of dollars were spent in the effort, and any amount of patient and persevering labor was put forth; but all to no purpose. In the election of delegates to the nominating convention he did not get a single county or district, and the great Stewart party, with all its stock in trade, speedily passed into the receptacle of things lost on earth.

The other movement in the same line was in the interest of Col. Richard M. Johnson, facetiously styled "Old Tecumseh," from the fact that he was supposed to have slain that eminent Indian warrior. The head of this enterprise was Col. Seth Salisbury, who also sported the title of doctor, of Bradford county, Pa., a gentleman of many eccentricities and not a few excellent qualities. The Doctor, in his own way, was a wonderful political wire worker. No beaver was ever more industrious. Day and night, in season and out of season, for consecutive weeks and months, was he at Harrisburg preparing addresses, conducting correspondence, sending out circulars, organizing clubs and improvising meetings. Not a few newspapers, too, had unfurled the Johnson flag, and were zealously advocating his claims. But alas and alack! what roared so loudly in the index was not to be found in the book. After the summing up of results it appeared that Col. Richard M. Johnson had not carried more than one or two delegates in the Union, and his name was incontinently dropped. Poor Salisbury went back to Bradford county, where he lived and died in retirement. Col. Johnson himself did not again leave Kentucky. And thus the "Old Tecumseh" bubble was hopelessly and forever exploded!

Our national history, however, is strewn with the wrecked hopes and crushed expectations of disappointed Presidential aspirants, among whom the most conspicuous, no doubt, will always be the three great statesmen, Clay, Calhoun and Webster.

There is this marked difference between the two first named cases, and the effort of the Pittsburg *Post* to make Col. Scott a Presidential candidate. Commodore Stewart and Richard M. Johnson had confidence in their backers, and really aspired to the office. Nobody believes that Col. Scott had the slightest knowledge of the movement of the *Post*. Nothing is more common than the efforts of the Democrats to find somebody to make President. They are infinitely worse off than the Spaniards who spent two years in trying to find a King. In 1868 they met in New York to invent a candidate against Grant, and after a deal of vexation they improvised poor Seymour, who took the fatal gift pretty much as the man took the elephant, with a sure presentiment that it would be as it was, his death. Time has not improved their hopes; and they will be worse off in 1872. The experiment of the Pittsburg *Post* is only the beginning.

THE CHICAGO RELIC MARKET.

A Review by the Chicago Evening Post.

Less activity is manifested in the relic market to-day. Local buyers have fallen off, but orders from the country occupy the time of jobbers. Since the fall trade set in pieces of the court house bell have been in great demand, and shipments are active. It is estimated that two car loads of pieces have been shipped from the city. Our reporter was informed by a dealer that he had contracted with a Pittsburg brass foundry to supply the demand, which has been extraordinary. Dollsare dull and declining. At a meeting of dealers held yesterday it was resolved to close out the present stock, and recall all orders for the manufacture of a further supply. In order to work off their stock in hand, jobbers are melting down dolls, causing them to fuse in pairs, and to present the appearance of Siamese twins. As the call for tax for legitimate purposes is very pressing, no more will, for some time, at least, be melted down for the relic market. Bottles have greatly fluctuated. First, they had an upward, then a downward tendency; bottles that gurgle at the neck are greatly preferred. As an evidence of the enterprise that has been manifested in the trade, it may be mentioned that two prominent dealers have gone into the business of selling Mrs. Leary's cow.—They had sold eighteen of her to as many different traveling museums, and announced they are well stocked with the article. As their motto is low prices and quick sales, they expect to have a monopoly of the trade. Five barrels of oil taken from the exploded lamp, have been disposed of, and the demand still continues. There is no inquiry for worthless safes, as such are not regarded as curiosities. Considerable inquiry has been made for chips of stone from fireproof buildings, but as nothing remains of such structures, it has been found necessary to supply the market from a stone quarry on the West Side.

The failure of one dealer is reported. He bought up a large number of photographs from Sam Medill in his unrivaled act of brushing live cinders from the Tribune building. The article proved a drug, and the dealer's paper becoming due, he was obliged to suspend.

The Bethlehem (Penn.) *Times* says that the oldest locomotive engineer in the United States is Barney Butz, who now runs an engine on the Lebanon branch of the Reading Railroad. Barney was born in Conyngham, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and went on the Beaver Meadow Railroad about the year 1835 or 1836. In 1837 he was running an engine from Parryville to Weatherly, the planes being then in operation. The cars were drawn up the planes by a stationary engine, and were then drawn into the Beaver Meadow mines by a locomotive engine. A good story is told of Barney's readiness in case of an emergency. One day his engine would not make steam well, and he was likely to be overtaken by a passenger train before he could reach the turnout. Seeing a good-sized porker beside the track, he jumped from his engine—the train was moving very slow—seized the pig, cut his throat, and stuffed him into the furnace. The fat of the pig was better than kindling wood, and in a very short time Barney had steam up and was out of danger.

The Result of Pasting.

Among the candidates for office at the late California election was one who was very anxious. On the day before election several acquaintances suggested that he must procure pasters.

"You can never win, old fellow, unless you get pasters," said they. "You need a great number, too, for everybody will 'scratch' in your favor."

The suggestion was pleasant; the candidate counted his cash capital which lay in his right-hand pantaloons pocket. Afterwards he walked to a printing house, and ordered the printing of thirty thousand copies bearing his name,

"You will have them gummed and cut of course," said the printer man.

"No, I think not. I'll do that myself," replied the candidate.

Dubiously did the printer man look at him, but as the cash was paid in advance, he said nothing,

The printing was not done until after nine o'clock at night, and the candidate, who had been waking up and down the hatchway, marched triumphantly toward home with his thirty thousand pasters.

"About one-half of them will be wasted," thought he; "the balance added to the straight ticket will render my election sure."

They sat up all night "fixing" the pasters—the candidate and his wife, and his wife's mother and his eldest daughter—The candidate spread mucilage over the backs of the printed sheets of paper; the daughter hung them on a line against the stove to dry, and the wife and her mother cut until their hands were stiff and swollen. Two o'clock, three o'clock, five o'clock came, and still they worked away, yawning at every clip of the shears. The carpet was strewn with scraps of paper, the table streaked with mucilage and the candidate himself was perambulating court plaster, so gummy was he.

"My dear," said his wife, at half-past five, "haven't you got enough? My thumb is almost cut in two with the scissors, and grandma is quite done up."

"We had better keep on, my love," replied the candidate; "I shall need them all."

"Dear me!" said she, "I didn't know there were thirty thousand voters in the city."

"Of course you didn't; women are not expected to know anything about politics."

The candidate had no sleep that night, and at an early hour in the morning, sallied forth to distribute his thirty thousand posters. Then he worked all day, spent a good deal of money for whiskey, and a good deal of breath for nothing—Then he sat up another 24 hours to see the ballots counted. In his precinct, the same in which he had worked so hard, eight hundred votes had been polled, and of these he had received two, one being by means of a paster. His luck elsewhere had been no better, and he went home. His wife greeted him with smiles; she was sure that her hubby-bubby had been elected. And in response to her congratulatory caresses, the brute turned savagely upon his wife and said:

"My love, yesterday morning I circulated thirty thousand pasters bearing my name. In the whole city I have received just thirty votes. If you ever say 'paster' to me I'll sue for a divorce. I am going to bed."

A Leavenworth editor has a sublimely original idea of combining the beautiful and the practical. For urging enlistments for a Kansas regiment to fight the Indians he says: "The service will last for three or four months only, and will be a source of health, pleasure and profit to all who enlist."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Thousands suffer from it.—A weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy, animation or vigor, low spirits, confused head, weak memory, nocturnal or involuntary seminal emissions, with loss of power and threatened impotence. The consequence of excesses, overwork or indiscretions. This is NERVOUS DEBILITY, and it finds a sovereign remedy in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Thousands have been cured by these simple sugar pills. They tone up the system, arrest the discharges, dispel the gloom and mental depression and rejuvenate the system. Price $5 for a package of five boxes and a vial of powder, which is important in all old long-standing cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all first class druggists, and sent to any address on receipt of

SPECIFIC

Broadway. xlw

....THE BEST TONIC.—Caswell & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya.

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....HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. oct27wly

Every Family Should Keep Page's Arnica Oil in the House.

It cures, scalds, burns and itching humors, Chilblains, wounds and painful tumors. All healing Ointment! who can find A greater blessing for mankind.

Page's Arnica Oil cures Rheumatism.

Page's Mandrake Pills cure Dyspepsia.

Page's Arnica Oil cures Pimples on the Face.

Page's Mandrake Pills cure headache.

Sold by THOMAS DANIELS and D. H MINER, Toledo, O.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEDIKONES.—Important to sufferers from Nervous Debility, the result of many indiscretions, &c. A new and easy method of cure sent free. Address Drs. Wells & Stell, No. 101 West 42d street, New York city.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This superb Hair Dye is the Best in the World. Perfectly Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. No disappointment. No Ridiculous Tints, or Unpleasant Odor. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not Stain the Skin, but leaves the Hair Clean, Soft and Beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory 16 Bond Street, New York.

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Arrest Decay.

When a plant or a tree begins to decay it must needs die. It cannot be revitalized. But it is not so with human beings. A human rain can be repaired, strengthened, restored, though a brown leaf or a withered blade of grass can never be made green again. In the autumn of life, or even in its winter, when nature seems to be giving way under the pressure of years, it is still possible to retard the progress of decay, and to lead to age more than its wonted vigor. As a means of promoting this object, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all restoratives. It will not make the old young, but it will prevent, lessen, or sooth the infirmities which are the usual accompaniments of the decline of life. For debility and a lack of nervous power, from whatever cause arising, it is the medicine that of all others before the world, best deserves the name of a specific. In purity, in invigorating properties, in its adaptation to weak stomachs and feeble organizations, it has no competitor among the tonics of the pharmacopoeia, nor among proprietary remedies. Besides its strengthening principle, it possesses alterative and regulating properties of the highest order, and as an antibilious medicine is far preferable to any of the preparations containing mercury. Time has shown that for physical decay, nervous debility, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, and intermittent fever, Hostetter's Bitters is a remedy without a rival. This is the season of the fall of the leaf, let it remind the old, the feeble, the sickly, to invigorate and regulate their systems with this great vegetable tonic and alterative.

nov2dtf1

THE NEW YEAR

The National Family Almanac. Only twenty cents. Forty good square pages. Ever so many pictures. Valuable hints for the household. Good the year round. Buy it at the nearest news stand, or send the money to the American Tract Society, 117 Washington street, Boston. Special terms to canvassers. nov9w4w

No Pay Until Cured!

Of Private or any form of disease, at the Old-Established Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Young men restored to manly vigor by our sure and only known remedy. Ladies in need of Medical aid or advice are assured speedy relief from any affliction. Send stamp for confidential circular on private matters. may26w1y-6(2)

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

Let them leave the field, there is no longer an opening for other and inferior Hair Dyes, since Cristadoro's famous preparation was introduced. It is now the only one used by Ladies or Gentlemen of discrimination. Nothing was ever asked for it but trial and comparison, and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its inventor.

Sold everywhere. Manufactory 68 Maiden Lane, New York. nov23 w6w4t

FOR CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces defect in nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation, I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms, and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and arouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists Nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat, then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give Nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night-air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I have recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed Consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of October, I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
Philadelphia

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One application of my Hair Curler will curl the straightest hair into beautiful curls and last six months in every case or money refunded. Sent by mail post paid for 50 cents a package. Address JAGGERS & CO., Box 2743, St. Louis, Mo. nov2w4w (16)

H. J. HAYES & CO.,

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CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.

The tenth volume of Wood's Household Magazine begins with Jan. '72. Its regular contributors include Horace Greeley, Gail Hamilton, Thomas K. Beecher, Dr. Dio Lewis, Theodore Tilton, Dr W W Hall, James Parton, etc. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Brick Pomeroy, John G. Saxe, Petroleum V. Nasby, etc., write for it occasionally.

A Letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

While overhauling our papers, after the recent removal to our new quarters, we came across the following letter, which so appropriately expresses the general sentiments of those who read our Magazine, that we have concluded to publish it.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 11th, 1871.

S. S. WOOD:

Dear Sir.—In '69, while I was editing "The Mother at Home," I was much interested in a few copies of your "Household Magazine," which found their way into my house, whether to me or my husband, I do not know, nor does it matter. I was so much pleased that I wrote asking for an exchange, but receiving no answer, I let the matter drop. I write now, enclosing two dollars, with the request that you can furnish me the whole set of 1871, you will do so, and also put me down as a subscriber for 1 72. If you have not a set of 1870 please, for the extra dollar, put my daughter down for 1871, directing to Rev Mrs. Samuel Scoville, Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y.

I think one copy comes to the office of the "Christian Union," edited by my husband, but I prefer to have one copy sent to the house for my own use.

Direct last year's nos if you have them, and this year's edition, if you please, to Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, 124 Columbia street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and oblige yours respectfully,

MRS HENRY WARD BEECHER.

OUR CLUBBING TERMS.

We will cause Wood's Household Magazine (price $1), Demorest's Monthly ($1), and either the American Agriculturist ($1.50), or Merry's Museum ($1.50), or the Herald of Health ($2), to be sent one year on receipt of $3. That is, $3 pays for our Magazine and Demorest, and the Agriculturist, "should either Merry's Museum, or the Herald of Health be preferred to the Agriculturist, it may be substituted for it."

Or, Wood's Magazine and the Phrenological Journal (price $3), *new subscribers only*, and either the Agriculturist, Merry's Museum, or the Herald of Health for $3, which is but the price of the Journal.

	Price.
HEARTH & HOME	$3 00
CHRISTIAN UNION	3 00
POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT	2 50
NEW YORK SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUNE	4 00
NEW YORK WEEKLY WORLD	2 00
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Wood's Magazine sent free, with either of the opposite periodicals, at their regular subscription price.

WOODS' HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

PARTIAL LIST OF PREMIUMS FOR 1871-'72.

We will furnish any one or more of the following premiums for the number of subscribers set opposite the price.

	Price.	No Sub.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
1—Davis' Sewing Machine	$ 60	60
2—Buckeye Mower	100	100
3—Smith's American Organs	125	125
4—Bradbury's Piano	300	300
5—Coin Silver Elgin Watch	30	30
6—Lady Elgin Gold Watch	85	100
7—Buckeye Knitting Machine	25	25
8—American Submerged Pump	15	15
9—Blanchard's churn	8	10
10—Universal Clothes Wringer	9	14
11—Doty's Improved Washer	15	20
12—Family Scales (Fairbanks)	14	20
13—Double Barrel Gun	30	45
14—Wood's Pocket Magnifier	1 50	2
15—Compound Microscope	9	12
16—Opera Glass	9	12
17—Aneroid Barometer	14	21
18—Lady's Pen Knife (N. Y. Knife Co.)	3	4
19—Gent's Pocket Knife (N. Y. Knife Co.)	2	4
20—Lady's Gold Pen, Silver Case (Hawkes)	2 25	
21—Gent's Gold Pen, Silver Case (Hawkes)	3 25	6
22—Gold Pen with Ebony Holder (Hawkes)	4	
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28—Photograph Family Bible	15	20
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51—Harper's Monthly	4	10
52—" Weekly	4	10
53—" Bazar	4	10
54—Atlantic Monthly	4	10
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56—"Our Hop," and "Our Joy"	4	8
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69—" Forks "	14 75	20
70—" Knives, Ivory Handle "	18 75	25
71—" Solid steel Plated "	16	21
72—1 Set Knives & Forks, rub. handles	5 75	8
73—" " " rosewood handles	3 25	5
74—Carving Knife, Fork and Steel	6 75	9

Premiums No. 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37 and 38 will be mailed free of postage on receipt of the club. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y., who will mail specimen number of the Magazine free.

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STOP! EVERYBODY READ THIS!

SEND 50 cents and stamp for sample of our new, patent, Fruit and Potatoe Peeler and Slicer, which sells quickly to every family. $5.00 per day guaranteed the men. Best city reference given for our responsibility. SCOTT & THOMPSON, 131 West 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. nov2w4t(1)

IRON CITY COLL

To Correspondents.

TUSCARORA, Illinois, asks:—"What are the dimensions of the Hoosac Tunnel and also, the Mont Cenis Tunnel. Is the Hoosac Tunnel completed? If not when will it be?"—The Hoosac tunnel is not complete, but the chief engineering difficulties attending the construction have been overcome, and the amount of progress in a given time can now be accurately predicted that the engineers and the contractor have no doubt that the work will be completed before the 15th of March, 1874, the date named in the contract. The following are the dimensions, &c: Length, 68,191 feet, or about 13 miles; 24 feet wide; 21 feet high; cost about $9,000,000; time of construction, when completed, nearly 20 years; number of workmen employed, about 700 at present, but much less during most of the time the work has been prosecuted. The following are the dimensions of the Mont Cenis Tunnel: Length, 12,936 metres, or nearly 8 miles; width, 26 feet 8 inches; height, 20 feet; cost $11,000,000; time occupied in construction 9 years; number of workmen employed, about 9,000. Questions similar to the above have been asked by perhaps a dozen correspondents. They will all consider these answers directed to them individually.

J. A. asks:—"How much would a telescope with power to view the heavenly bodies cost, and where could it be bought?"—Write to J. B. Lancon, 65 Maiden Lane, New York.

SOUTH END inclines to the opinion that he can run a homestead by proxy, and that it will be nobody's business if he does. The law declares that he must make the place his home. He can employ as many persons to do the required work as may suit his pleasure, but the place must still be his home. Your pension should commence with date of discharge from service if the discharge was on account of that disability that brings pension. As to whether you can get back pension or not, you should apply to the pension agent in your district, who, with all the particulars before him, can answer advisedly.

H. R. F., Dora.—The Garrettsville business is pronounced a humbug by those who are well informed on the subject. There is no such firm as you mention.

DON QUIXOTE, Grove City, Illinois, asks: "How do authors send their manuscripts to their publishers; in what form, or in what, and by what—mail or express? And what is the postage and express charges on a quire of written paper composition. Is it necessary to leave a space of about two inches in width at one side of each page of manuscript? How long did the Olympic games hold at each term, or at each time they took place? Where can I get a catalogue and price list of most of the books of travel, poetry, history, biography, &c., printed in the United States?"—Authors send manuscript both by mail and express. If the package can come under the head of book manuscript, the postage will be two cents for every four ounces. This should be put up as you would wrap a paper and not as you would enclose a letter. If the manuscript is enveloped as a letter, letter rates will be charged. If wrapped as manuscript, the words "Author's MSS." should be written on the wrapper, say in one corner. If sent by express the package should be enclosed in firm paper and plainly addressed. The charges will not be as to the size, but as to the distance sent; so we cannot answer this question. Inquire at the express office for rates. You should leave the space as directed. If your manuscript is clear and no corrections are to be made, this is not positively necessary, but still it is better to have it so. The Olympic games were at first confined to a single day. About B. C., the period was extended to five days. Send to Lee & Shepard, Boston, or Harper & Brothers, New York, for catalogue of books inquired for.

SUBSCRIBER, Ridge Prairie, Illinois.—We know nothing about the article you refer to. We do not care to advance the interests of the manufacturers by a gratuitous advertisement in this column, and so cannot discuss the question. The firm is referred to by business men as being reliable.

B. W. P., Park City, Kansas, writes: "I came to this State last February, and settled on unsurveyed land with the intention of homesteading it. The land has since been surveyed, and come in as railroad land. I happen to be on an odd section, but I am allowed to preempt, but not to homestead. I served three years during the war, and am entitled to a homestead of 160 acres beside of railroad limits. What I wish to know is, why I cannot homestead as well as preempt."—The homestead law *gives* soldiers homes out of the unsurveyed lands of the United States. The provisions do not allow him to enter unsurveyed lands. To protect a large number of settlers along the line of railroads, the preemption law was made to provide that "settlers on sections along the line of railroads, where settlement existed prior to the withdrawal of the land from market, &c., are allowed in such cases to pre-empt their respective tracts at $1.25 per acre." On the alternate reserve sections you could homestead land. You cannot homestead on the other sections, because they are not subject to homestead. If you wish to investigate this matter at length, send for the "Comrade," by Capt. R. K. Seig, published by Miller, Locke & Co., Toledo. This gives a great amount of information in regard to bounties, pensions, homesteads, and is invaluable to soldiers and emigrants.

SUBSCRIBER, Little Sturgeon, Wis., writes:—"I came from England in the year of 1842, and have lived in the State of Illinois nearly ever since, and have never taken out any papers at all but have voted ever since the year of 1848, as the Legislature of the State passed a law in that year that all foreigners in the State at that time should become voters. The law was passed in March, 1848. Now having moved to another State, the question is, could I vote in any other State under that law, or should I have to take out papers, first."—The power of naturalization is vested exclusively in Congress. No State can confer upon an alien all the privileges of a citizen of the United States although a State may grant an alien any civil or political privileges within its jurisdiction, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States. The law of Illinois, according to decision of the Supreme Court, would only allow you to vote in that State. Therefore, you must comply with the laws of Congress. The taking out of naturalization papers, will be, after your long residence, a very trifling matter.

JOHN SMITH, South Bend, Indiana, writes: "1st. Is it necessary for a person who intends to sell sewing machines as an agent to have it owned? 2d. Would it be necessary for him to serve a time in the shops where the machines are manufactured before he could become an agent? 3d. Is selling machines a paying business in your State? 4th. What is the fare from Cincinnati to Cleveland? 5th. Would it be proper for a young lady to ask a young man who has kept company with her for over a year, to write to her on his leaving home, or should he ask the privilege of corresponding with her?" 1. No license is required. 2. No. He can become an agent on the shortest possible notice. 3. Generally speaking, yes. 4. The fare from Cincinnati to Cleveland is $9 00—possibly $8 50. 5. The young lady, can with propriety ask an intimate acquaintance, under the circumstances you mention, to write to her.

READER OF THE BLADE, Lewisburg, Ohio.—You can get the last volume of the Ohio Laws of the Secretary of State, Columbus, Ohio, simply by addressing him. If you want the statutes complete, you had better make arrangements to get the "revised statutes" at some book store.

D. W. G., Knightstown, Indiana, writes:—"I have courted a young lady for two years, and love her well enough to marry, and have every reason to think she truly reciprocates my love, but she refuses to marry me because I belong to the Spiritualists. She thinks persons who contemplate matrimony should be of one mind on religious matters if not they will create more unpleasant feelings than pleasant ones. Now the question is, is she justifiable in rejecting my offer of marriage on the above grounds?"—If the lady rejects you for the reasons stated in the matter. It isn't the custom to ask a lady for her reasons for taking such a step. In many the reason would not be a good one, but every lady must [illegible] The question is she justified [illegible] discussion is cut off [illegible]

JOHN CURRAN, Big Spring, Nebraska, asks: "Can a man who is born in Canada be termed American born?"—Not in the sense we use it in the United States. By common consent the term American is applied to residents of the United States and residents of other American countries are designated as Canadians, Mexicans, &c. This is not recognized in many countries, however, and the word American would have a very general signification.

C. POLK, Dayton, Pa.—Your questions in regard to West Point have been answered several times in the BLADE. Apply to the Member of Congress from your District. Appointments are made one year in advance of admission, or about July 1, each year. The applicant must be able to read and write well, and must have a good knowledge of arithmetic, English grammar, descriptive geography and history. He must be at least five feet in height and free from deformity, disease or infirmity. During the months of July and August the cadets are engaged in military duties and exercises, living in camp. The academic exercises commence in September. The semi-annual examination takes place in January. If the applicants pass this examination they receive the warrant of cadet. If deficient, their connection with the Academy will cease. The pay of the cadet is $41.66 per month, with one ration per day. The course is four years. The cadet is required to serve for eight years after completing his course unless discharged by the Government. The Government has an Artillery School at Fortress Monroe. The Naval Academy is located at Annapolis, Maryland. There are no other Government military schools.

CONSTANT READER, Fremont, asks: "1. What is the date at which the principal branches of religion were founded? 2. What was the cause of their departure from the old doctrine?"—Religion has a very broad meaning, but we understand you to inquire about the branches of the Christian Religion. The period of the rise of the Roman Catholic religion is dated from the establishment of Christianity by Constantine, A. D. 323. The foundation of the Papal power dates from A. D. 606. Luther commenced his work in favor of reform in Germany in 1517. Calvin in France in 1529. The Reformers were called Protestants in 1529. The Church of England was formally established in 1534. John Knox promulgated Presbyterianism in Scotland in 1560. It was approved by the Parliament and ratified in 1567. Methodism dates from 1729, or the time of John Wesley. The sect called Episcopalians first appeared about the year 500. Episcopacy was established in New York in 1693. The first Episcopal Convention was held in the United States in 1784. The Baptists claim an early origin, dating from the commencement of the Christian Era. The first Baptist Church in London was organized in 1608. The confession of faith was published in 1689. Congregationalism was preached by Robt. Brown in 1585. A church was formed in London in 1593. The Unitarian Church dates from 1553. There were Universalists as early as 320. The sect of Universalists was founded in Britain 1760 and in America in 1770. The Quaker sect had its origin with George Fox in 1646. Mormonism dates from 1825. The Greek Church formally separated from the Roman Catholic Church in 599, although some of the particular doctrines had been promulgated centuries before. 2. It seems almost useless to ask such a question. The cause of the organization of new churches was the holding of different religious views from those promulgated in the established churches.

NELSON WRIGHT COLYER, Iowa, asks:—"I enlisted in the 19th regiment, Indiana Volunteers, for one year; was mustered into the United States service May 14th, 1861, and mustered out May 14th, 1862. Am I entitled to any bounty?"—The act of July 28, 1861, provided that a bounty you is pretty good evidence that she does not love you well enough to be your wife.

SAMUEL BOSLER, Northville, Ohio, writes:—"On what day of the week was Christ crucified according to the Jewish count?"—On Friday.

E. S. BLISS, Burlington, Vermont, writes:—"Can you tell me when the report of the Commissioner of Education is published, and is it furnished gratuitously? Also, what time is the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture published? Would you advise a young man with $150 to go West at once or to remain in the East another year, if by so doing he could lay up $150 or $200 more? Why is it that persons going to the East Indies invariably accumulate large fortunes, or do they do so, and what business do they engage in that is so profitable? I have read of men spending ten years in the East Indies and becoming independently rich during that time, and would like to know if it is so or merely stated to create a sensation in some story?"—The Educational reports for the year close with August 30th. The reports generally are ready by February or March, although this is not a general rule. They are furnished gratuitously—at least Ohio Reports are. The Agricultural Report for 1870 is just out and can be procured, by application by letter, at the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C. We would advise you to remain in the East and increase your capital to the three or four hundred dollars. Many fortunes were made in the East Indies because great advantages could be taken of the trade in articles in great demand. Many of the stories of the rapid accumulation of wealth in the East Indies are fiction.

YANKEE, Oxford.—The population of Ripon, Wisconsin, is reported at 3,012.

ENQUIRER, Stonington, Illinois, writes: "If I should buy a land warrant, issued some time ago for the benefit of a soldier who served in the war of 1812 can I, according to the present laws, locate it anywhere on Government land without actual settlement?"—The warrant can be located on Government lands which have been offered at public sale and remain unsold. There is no requirement of settlement. If the land is held at $2 50 per acre the party must pay in addition $1.25, as the warrant is in satisfaction of only so many acres at $1 25 per acre. In locating with a warrant you proceed as in making a cash purchase. [See *Comrade*, page 126.]

C. B. S., Quincy, Ill., writes: "In speaking of a steam engine as being of six or eight horse power or more, upon what basis do we calculate its power, or, in other words, what is the average draft of horses from which the power of an engine is calculated?"—The standard was fixed by Boulton and Watt at 33,000 pounds raised one foot high per minute. It has been calculated that the average power of horses, working 8 hours in 24, amounts to 16 440 pounds raised one foot per minute; yet the unit of measure is as fixed by Watt. To find the horse-power of an engine, multiply the effective pressure upon the piston in pounds per square inch by the velocity of the piston in feet per minute and divide by 33,000. It is customary to estimate the efficiency of steam in a rough way by considering the effective mechanical force of a cubic foot of water vaporized as 60 horse power. If, then, this quantity of water be converted into steam in an hour, it will give a horse-power per hour; and the boiler and engine that could generate and employ the steam of 10 cubic feet of water per hour, would give continually ten horse power of work upon the piston.

A SUBSCRIBER in Harrison county, Iowa, asks: "Does a person traveling with a magic lantern exhibition have to have a license? and does a person selling 'notions' have one too?—that is, County, State or United States license."—In neither case is license required. A corporation license is demanded in many towns, but this does not come under the heads you mention.

S. A. S., Germanville, Iowa, writes: "In your answers to correspondents will you tell a subscriber whether there is not a book published to instruct persons in the manner of conducting institutions, conventions, lyceums, &c. What I want is something to teach me the most decorous way of filling a position of secretary, president, vice-president, critic, chairman, &c., and how lyceums should be carried on—rules, &c., for the government of the same. Also, tell me where to write to for it, and price. Where can I get Wickersham's Theory and Practice of Teaching, and price?"—The only book that will give you information is some book on parliamentary usages—Cushing's Manual, for example. Lyceums make their own special rules. The secretary needs no special directions, as his duty is simply to record. The vice-president's duties in the absence of the president are, of course, the same as those of the president. The critic's duties must be defined by the society. Order the book inquired for through your nearest bookseller.

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We are indebted to the Tribune for the following: The Russian frigate Svetlana entered the lower bay at noon, attended by the Russian cutter Nottingerer. Approaching the American squadron at Horse Shoe, she fired a national salute of 21 guns, which was quickly responded to by the Congress, Sumter, Iroquois and Kansas, each vessel dipping colors as she passed to anchorage. The Grand Duke appeared on deck and bowed respectfully to the salutes of the American officers. Admiral Rowan was received with all honors on the Svetlana. The frigate met with a storm off Hatteras on the 10th, which lasted until Friday night, when observations showed her to be forty miles off Cape May. A pilot was taken at four o'clock Saturday off Barnegat. The vessel received no damages and did not ship a sea.

A dress was dressed in the simple uniform of a Lieutenant. He is tall, strongly built, and has the air of a gentleman, with clear complexion, light hair and whiskers, blue eyes, and speaks English quite fluently, but appears to prefer French.

The National Congregational Council.

OBERLIN, Nov. 16.—The morning of the second day's session was mainly occupied with a discussion of the question of the creed to be recognized as the doctrinal basis of the National Conference. The subject was finally referred to a committee consisting of Rev. Drs. Carpenter, Bartlett, Walker, Prescott, and Grinnell. The rest of the morning session was occupied in considering sections one and two of the constitution for the "National Conference," which is the name preferred by a majority of the Council.

In the afternoon the following constitution was finally adopted:

ARTICLE 1. The Congregational Churches of the United States, by Elders and messengers assembled, do now associate themselves in National Conference to consult upon the common interests of all churches and their duties in the work of evangelization, the united development of their resources, and their relation to all parts of the Kingdom of Christ.

ART. 2. They agree in the belief that the Holy Scriptures are the sufficient and only rule of faith and practice, their interpretation thereof being in substantial accordance with the great doctrines of Christian faith commonly called Evangelical, held in our own churches from the early times, and set forth by the former general council.

ART. 3, SEC. 1. They agree in the belief that the right of the Government resides in local churches or congregations of believers who are responsible directly to the Lord Jesus Christ, the one Head of the Church universal and of all particular churches, but all churches being in communion one with another as parts of Christ's Catholic Church have mutual duties subsisting in obligations of fellowship.

SEC. 2. The churches, therefore, while establishing a national conference for the furtherance of common interests and work of all churches, do maintain the scriptural and inalienable right of each church to self government and the administration of this national conference shall never exercise legislative or judicial authority nor consent to act as a conference of reference.

ART. 4. And for the convenience of orderly consultation, they establish the following rules:

SECTION 1. The sessions of the churches will meet in national conference every third year. They shall also be convened in special session whenever any five of the general associations or conferences shall so request. The churches shall be represented at each session by delegates, either ministers or laymen, as follows: The churches assembled in their local bodies shall appoint one delegate for every ten churches in their respective organizations, and one for a fraction often greater than one-half, it being understood that wherever the churches of any State are directly united in a general organization, they may at their option apportion the delegates in such body instead of in local organization, but in the above ratio of churches so united. 2d. In addition to the above churches so united in a State organization, may appoint for such Association one delegate and one for each ten thousand communicants in their fellowship and one for a major fraction thereof, it being recommended that the number of delegates be in all cases divided between ministers and laymen as nearly equal as is practicable. 3d. Such congregational general societies for Christian work, and faculties of such theological seminaries as may be recognized by this Conference, may be represented by one delegate each, such representatives having the right of discussion only.

SEC. 2. Officers. 1. At the beginning of every stated or special session, there shall be chosen by ballot from those present as members a moderator and one or more assistant moderators to preside over its deliberations. 2. At each triennial session there shall be chosen by ballot a secretary, a registrar and a treasurer, to serve from the close of such session to the close of the next triennial session. At each triennial session there shall be chosen a provisional committee, who shall make all needful arrangements for the next triennial session and for any session called during the interval. Committees shall be appointed, and in such manner as may from time to time be ordered. Any member of a church in fellowship may be elected secretary, registrar or treasurer, and such officers as are not delegates shall have all the privileges of members except that of voting.

SEC. 3. By Laws. The Conference may make and alter by-laws at any triennial session.

SEC. 4. Amendments. The constitution shall not be altered or amended except at a triennial session and by a two-thirds vote, notice thereof having been given at a previous triennial session or proposed alteration having been requested by some general association or conference of churches and published with the notification of the session.

The evening session was held at the First Church as on last evening. Papers were read by Revs. Buttington, Cushing, and Palmer. There was a very large attendance.

OBERLIN, O., Nov. 17.—The only work left in the afternoon for the entire completion of the organization of the Council was the final adoption of the constitution and the election of officers. Fourteen members were nominated for the office of Moderator. The first ballot resulted in the election of Rev. W. Ives Buddington, of Brooklyn. Hon E. D. Holton, Moderator pro tem., invited his newly elected successor to come up on the stand and enter at once upon the duties of his office. Amid cheers of greeting, Mr. Buddington came up and addressed the Council in a few well selected and appropriate words.

He said that he desired to tender his thanks to the body for the honor which it had conferred upon him; that he would withdraw from accepting such a responsible position but for the fact that he had made it his determination to be always completely at the service of the people.—In regard to the name chosen, and by which the body should henceforth be known, it was nothing strange that it had required so much time to determine upon what it should be. He congratulated the members upon the name which had been finally chosen to be handed down to ages to come, as the name of the body, and prophesied that it would always be as free from stigma as are the words of "free will" in our theology. He said he felt a certain awe in becoming the presiding officer of an organization, the greatness of whose influence upon posterity no one could tell. He would pray God to take possession of this and all successive councils until He shall Himself reappear upon earth. That body had come together determined to establish a bond of union between the churches of the whole land, and to advance the diffusion of the Gospel in all the world. There is no power on earth to resist as that of opinion, and when God's will shall have been made the will of this body, the decisions and conclusions made by it will have the consent and cooperation of all our churches, and that union which will exist in council will be concentrated by the closer union of churches. In conclusion, he hoped the Council would begin its history by a complete consecration of its work to the furtherance of the Kingdom of God.

He was greeted with great applause at the close of his remarks, and was followed by the Hon. E. D. Holton, who spoke a few words in leaving the position of Moderator pro tem.

The Council then proceeded to complete the organization by the election of other officers, which was done without other delay than balloting, with the following result: Vice Moderators, Gen. O. O. Howard, Washington, and Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Portland, Oregon; Secretary, Rev. Dr. A. H. Quint, New Bedford; Convention Registrar, Rev. W. H. Moore, Berlin; Convention Treasurer, C. G. Hammond, Chicago. A committee was then appointed to draw up a code of by laws, consisting of A. H. Quint, W. Q. Mimmin, S. C. Bartlett, S. Holmes, O. O. Howard, W. J. Buddington and A. C. Barton. The entire work of reorganization was thus completed, and the National Congregational Council made an active distinct body. An appropriate prayer was then offered, and a hymn sung, after which the hour remaining before the time of adjournment was occupied in hearing short remarks from delegates of foreign churches, Rev. Wm. F. Clark, Guelph, Ont., and Rev. F. H. Marling, Toronto, Canada, as also did Rev. Mr. Helwig, a representative of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

A provisionary committee to make the necessary preparations for the meeting of 1874, was then appointed, consisting of Rev. H. M. Storr, Rev. Mr. Blackford, Deacon Ezra Farnsworth, President Andrews, President Merriman, John B. Page, and Rev. J. E. Davinnel. The afternoon session then adjourned.

OBERLIN, O., Nov. 18.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Business Committee adopted in the forenoon, the Council convened in the afternoon at the First Church.

A resolution was offered by Rev. Geo. E. Major in response to the appeal of Rev. Wm. Chamberlin, of Chicago, made in the forenoon, for aid in rebuilding the Congregational churches in Chicago, which provided that members of the Council recommend to the churches which they represent that on the fourth Sabbath in December they make a united effort to raise $100,000 in aid of the suffering churches in Chicago.

The resolution met with approval, and was referred to the committee appointed in the morning to advise what action be taken upon it by the Council. A report was presented by President J. M. Sturtevant, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the paper on the supply of the ministry. The committee recommended the adoption of several resolutions upon the education of young men for the ministry; the support of the American Education Society; support of theological seminaries and Congregational colleges; consecration of children to the ministry, and encouragement of young men to enter the ministry.

These resolutions embodied the main points of the paper which had been referred to the committee, and were adopted by the Council.

Rev. Dr. Ketchel, chairman of the committee which had been appointed by the Council to take into consideration the relations of Churches to Theological Seminaries, presented a report in the form of three resolutions, the adoption of which was recommended by the committee. The resolutions were upon the value of Theological Seminaries in training men for work in home and foreign missions; the duty of churches in support of such seminaries, and the wisdom of establishing and sustaining, not a great number of seminaries, but a few, judiciously distributed and completely endowed in all respects for their perfect work. The matter of Theological Seminaries was one of great interest to all the members.

A discussion of some length took place, and finally on account of the decision in the forenoon to adjourn the session for laying the corner stone of the Oberlin Seminary, at half-past three, and the discussion still going on at that time upon the adoption of the resolutions, a vote was not taken, but the council adjourned its session until evening.

Then at half past three, in accordance with the previous arrangements the exercises of laying the corner stone were commenced. The exercises were held in the same house, and were opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Burrows. After which there was singing, in which the whole congregation took part.

The President, J. H. Fairchild, of Oberlin College, then gave a history of the origin, progress and present condition of the Oberlin Theological Seminary, the corner stone of whose prospective building they were about to lay. He said that the Seminary had its origin with the commencement of the College and had grown up with it; that it had now grown to such dimensions that a new and commodious building was demanded. He gave a description of the proposed building, its cost, locality, and the amount needed to enable them to push it on to an early completion. He said that $50,000 more is needed for the endowment fund to enable them to increase the faculty by the addition of two more professors.

Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. Wolcott, of Cleveland, Gen. O. Howard, of Washington, Hon. Jas. Monroe, of Oberlin, Rev. H. L. Butterfield, of Boston and Rev. Wm. D. Buddington, of Brooklyn. The exercises were interspersed with appropriate music.

At five o'clock the assembly adjourned to the site of the new building, where the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, conducted by President J. H. Fairchild and Rev. Dr. Morgan, of Oberlin College. This ended the exercises in the afternoon.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—It is now stated that the ring men have decided on Francis M. Bixby, a well known merchant in this city, to succeed Tweed, when Tweed resigns. It is understood he will accept.

Ingersoll's father states that his son's bail bond is all ready, but that no arrest has been attempted.

The first snow of the season here, commenced falling at 7 o'clock this morning.

Additional accounts show the effect of the storm in this vicinity, on Tuesday night, and by the high tide yesterday to be quite severe. A large quantity of the Harlem flats is washed away. In Jersey City the Morris Canal is overflowed, submerging basements, carrying off lumber boats, yachts, and damaging over $100,000 worth of property. The lecture room of the Methodist Church at Bergen Heights, was blown down and the Church damaged. In Newark over $20,000 worth of property was destroyed by the wind and water. Several unfinished houses were demolished and cellar basements flooded. At Elizabeth, a brick foundry and five buildings were blown down. The damage to the shipping is considerable. It is expected that further losses will be reported. An unfinished church in Plainfield, was also destroyed.

A Raleigh, N. C., despatch states that six Ku Klux have been arrested in Yalcey county, who are charged with murder, arson, burglary and rape. They had whipped Mr. Hensley and son, and drove out W. C. Brakins and wife, and burned his house. They then went to the house of Alfred Braken, a blind man, burst the doors open and beat him nearly to death, tore an infant from Mrs Brakens, and dashed it across the room. Three of the villians then outraged her. She is in a dying condition.

A Yorkville dispatch states that the prisoners there will be turned over to the U. S. authorities for trial next week. An official there states that there is evidence that the Ku Klux were supplied with funds from Tammany.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Gen. Sherman, Lieut. Grant and staff officers left at noon to day to embark on the Wabash which sails this afternoon if the weather is not too severe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A special dispatch from Scranton, reports that the caving in of the mine at Hyde Park, created a great excitement. The first shock felt was about three o'clock on the morning of the 16th, when the people fled terror stricken from their dwellings. The caving of the ground which occurred over the Oxford mine, caused a settling in the buildings overhead of some two feet. The area of ground covered in all about 20 acres. The damage to property is over $30,000. Immense fissures were made in the principal avenues and streets. Many houses will have to be pulled down.—The postoffice has sunk some eighteen inches and still continues settling. The mines are deserted at Scranton, and the various streets are crowded by people discussing the situation. The vein which caved in is known as the Diamond Vein, and is 240 feet below the surface. It was worked out ten years ago, previous to its purchase by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company.

Jay Gould has withdrawn from Tweed's bail bonds. His withdrawal is due to his unwillingness to be examined as to his sufficiency by the counsel for the prosecution, which was to have been demanded. It was their intention to prove that legal claims against Gould probably counterbalanced the amount for which he was pledged. Three friends of Tweed's have been substituted for Gould. These are Jacob Vanderpool, no occupation; Charles G. Cornell, Registrar; Charles Devlin, contractor. The justification is set down for Nov. 23d. It is expected that within two days Tweed's counsel will ask an extension of time, on which to file an answer.

A Raleigh, N. C., dispatch of the 16th inst. says that fifty-three men were brought there yesterday from Rutherford and Cleveland on charges of Ku Kluxing. An United States Commissioner, named Scoggins, recently shot a prisoner for talking saucy to him. Several arrests have been made, and out of two hundred only sixty five were retained for trial.

Marshal O'Roberts writes a letter to the Times, stating that he was misled by false accounts furnished him by the Ring and members of the City Government last year into signing certificates and endorsing the correctness of the financial books of the city. He says that at the time, neither he nor Messrs. Moses Taylor and J. J. Astor had any idea that the Controller was a cheat and a fraud, and takes much blame upon himself for falling into such a snare.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A special dispatch from Scranton says the excitement at Hyde Park has probably subsided. The ground has settled about one foot more since last night and still continues to sink. There is, however, no apprehensions of further damages to property. The ground within the limits of the "cave-in" continues to settle in, the breaks in the surface widening, and the cracks in the walls of buildings increasing.

The workmen employed in the Wilkesbarre Iron and Coal mines are on a strike for non payment of wages. It was agreed at resumption that the men should be paid between the 10th and 15th of each month, but when the time arrived the payments were delayed until the 21st.—Now they insist on the basis being complied with.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Early this morning the Russian flag-ship Svetland arrived safely off the light ship with the Grand Duke Alexis on board. She experienced strong head winds and heavy seas during the entire passage. The officers on duty made immediate inquiry if the other vessels of the Russian fleet had yet reached this port, and when informed that they had, immediately conveyed the intelligence to those on board the Svetland. A loud cheer testified that the news of the safety of their companions had reached the ears of the crew of the flag-ship.

The reception of the Grand Duke Alexis takes place to-morrow, unless the weather is stormy.

☞ The elections of 1871 have been held in the following States, to which we append their electoral votes, classifying them according to the majority recorded by each on its proper vote:

Republican.		*Democratic.*	
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	5
Massachusetts	12	New Jersey	7
Rhode Island	4	Maryland	7
New York	33	Virginia	11
Pennsylvania	26	Kentucky	11
North Carolina	9	Texas	6
Ohio	21	West Virginia	5
Mississippi	7		
Illinois	16		
Maine	7		
Arkansas	5		
Wisconsin	8		
Iowa	8		
California	5		
Minnesota	4		
	171		55

☞ In reference to the general financial outlook in New York, as created by recent events, the *Nation* remarks:

In one respect only has the result of the late election been disappointing. A belief had gained ground very generally that the defeat of the Ring would cause a revival of business. But the Chicago disaster with its insidious influences, is too recent to permit of any great amount of healthy animation, and all that the elections could accomplish was to render apparently permanent the reaction from the first extreme depression. Strange as it may seem the great fire is now recognized as beneficial in many of its influences, notably in its check upon the reckless career of inflation which the banks were running. The great calamity performed and justified a degree of caution and contraction among financial institutions which, under ordinary circumstances, would have created a panic, but which, in the prevailing spirit of mutual consideration and leniency on the part of creditors, has been borne without complaint. The unexpectedly favorable result of a large portion of the mercantile settlements from the unfortunate city has contributed greatly to render this result possible, while the marvellous and inadequately recognized spirit and organizing genius of the various relief committees on the spot, and of the people at large, promise a revival of Chicago almost as startling as its original growth. One remarkable fact has been developed by the fire, tending to show how utterly all preconceived opinions of prudence and policy fall in the presence of great disasters: those firms who had all their capital in their business, and sold only for cash, are the heaviest and most helpless losers, while those who had outside investments, and sold largely on credit, are quietly collecting their debts, and realizing their assets elsewhere.

It is semi-officially announced that the losses of Massachusetts insurance companies at Chicago amount to about four and a half millions of dollars. English companies are set down as losers to the extent of $5,000,000.

The Markets.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 1871.

Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling uplands 18¾c. Flour dull and lower; receipts 12,000 bu superfine western and State at $5 00@5 30; common to good extra $5 45@6 70; good to choice $6 70@7 25; white wheat extra $7 30@7 50; Ohio extra $6 70@7 30; St. Louis $6 90@9 25. Rye flour and Corn meal unchanged. Whiskey steady at 94c. Wheat dull and unsettled; receipts 76,000 bu spring No. 1 at 158c; No. 2 at 151@154c, the latter choice Milwaukee; winter red western at 160@162c; Amber 163@164c; white 169@175c; choice amber Indiana 169½c. Peas dull at 113c for fall. Rye dull; western at 94c. Barley lower; Canada West 115c; western in store 95c. Malt dull. Corn scarce and firm; receipts 5,000 bu western mixed in store at 78@78½c; afloat 79@80c; new 77@78c. Oats firm and in fair demand; receipts 38,000 bu western and Ohio 53@53½c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; rio 16½@18¾c. Sugar firm and in fair demand; fair to good refining 9@9¼c. Molasses dull. Rice firmer at 8¼@9c. Eggs firm at 32@33c. Crude petroleum 12½; refined 22½@22½c. Turpentine steady at 67@67c. Total stock of grain—wheat 602,000 bu; corn 506,000 bu; Oats 300,000 bu, rye 103,000 bu; barley 112,000 bu; malt 11,000 bu.—Provisions—Pork dull; mess $18@18 20. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Middles steady; long clear at 8@8¾c; short clear 8¼@8¾c; sellers January at 8¾@8¾c. Lard dull; No 1 to prime steam 9@9¼c, prime kettle rendered 9¼c; seller December and January at 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Government Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

Sterling Exchange 109¾			
Coupons of '81	117¾	Comp's of '67	114¾
do of '62	111¾	do of '68	114¾
do of '64	111¾	10-40s	109¾
do of '65	111¾	Currencies	113¾
do new	111¾	6s old	103½

Toledo Produce Market.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 21.

Flour quiet and rather dull. There has been no material change in prices. We quote Double Extra and Fancy a shade higher, and other grades unchanged; Fine, $4 50@4 75; Superfine, $ @5 25; Extra, $5 50@5 75, Double Extra and Fancy, $5 75@6 75. Buckwheat, $7 00@7 25. Rye, $5@5 25. Wheat—the market is quiet and prices were weak and a trifle off at yesterday's session of Change. We quote as follows: Amber 143c spot, and 143c seller November and December. Extra White Michigan dull at 153c. No. 1 White Michigan nominally 148c. No. 2 White Wabash dull at 147c. No 1 Red 141c; No. 2 Red (Wabash) 138½c; No. 3 Red 120c. Amber Illinois nominal. Corn—prices yesterday were 1½@2c lower for leading grades. We quote High-mixed (old) at 54c; new 52½c spot and 51c seller November. Low-mixed (old) 52c, new 51½c. Yellow—new quiet at 52½c. White—old 53c. Oats inactive and lower. No 1 37c; No 2 inactive at 35½@35c. Rejected Oats 31c. Clover Seed dull at $8 80 asked and $8 75 bid. Timothy Seed quiet at $3 00. Dressed Hogs quiet at 5@5½c. Eggs 26½@28c. Apples $1 50@2 25 per bbl. Cranberries $9 00@12 00 per bbl. Potatoes 60@65 per bu for best. Mill Feed quiet at $18@19 for Bran, $20 for Shorts, and $ @28 for Middlings.

Chicago Market.

November 20, 1871.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair request; No. 1 spring 150½c; No 2 do 121¾c; No. 3 do 118c; rejected do 103@103½c; seller November 121¾@121½c; seller December 122¾@122¾c; seller January 123¾@124c. Corn active but weak, and prices have declined; No. 2 mixed 42c, rejected 41@41¼c, seller November 41¾@42¼c; seller December 41¾@42¾c; seller January 44c. Rye dull and lower at 62c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 33c; seller December 31c. Barley in active demand and at better prices; 62@65c for No. 2 spring; 65¾@65c for No 2 do; rejected do 40c. Mess Pork $12 45@12 45; seller January $12 50; seller Feb $12 70@12 75; seller March $12 90@12 95. Lard steady at 8½c. Bulk meats